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Fairview Evergreen Nursery



IT'S NOT A HOME UNTIL IT'S PLANTED

1936

F. C. HETZ & SONS

Fairview, Erie Co., Pa.

INTRODUCTION

To our friends, old and new:

We are in the nursery business alone—no outside interests or control. We operate 200 acres of which 150 are planted to nursery stock.

Terms:—Cash, unless satisfactory arrangement is made prior to shipment.

Packing charges:—Add 10% to the listed price for boxing or bailing on orders of less than \$10.00. Orders \$10.00 and over are packed free. We can pack large orders cheaper.

All stock is dug and shipped direct from field, no stock stored for months in moldy cellars.

Guarantee:—Stock is guaranteed to be true to name. While we exercise the greatest care to have stock true to name, we will in no case be liable for any sum greater than the purchase price.

Growth of stock:—We give no guarantee as to growth of stock, however, we send stock out in A1 condition only. Your care will determine your success in growing any plant or tree.

Specially Selected Stock:—Specially selected stock marked by customer at nursery will be charged for according to its value. These prices will not govern such transactions.

Grade:—All spreading trees will be measured by spread, not height.

Pennsylvania certificate of inspection with every order.

NOTICE:—PRICES subject to change without notice if we are brought under government or other regulations beyond our control which may necessitate raising prices.



GENERAL PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Ornamental, Shade Trees and Deciduous Shrubs

PLANTING SEASON: OCT. 15 TO MAY 1. MUST BE DORMANT

Upon arrival open bundles and remove packing materials. If impossible to plant immediately, bury the roots in a shady place, packing well with soil so air cannot possibly reach them. But, if possible, plant immediately in soil well worked and loosened. Dig a hole large enough to admit the roots in their natural position. If roots are crowded you will be sure to lose the plant. After placing the plant in the hole, fill the hole about half full with soil and tramp it solid. Then, if the soil is dry fill the hole with water and let it settle. Finally, pack dirt in the remainder of the hole.

Evergreens

PLANTING SEASON: AUG. 15 TO JUNE 1

Dig a hole a little larger than the ball of earth around the tree. Leave burlap on the ball and place same in the hole, filling in the remaining space with well packed soil. DO NOT REMOVE THE BURLAP for it holds the ball of earth in place around the roots. Water thoroughly when hole is about $\frac{2}{3}$ filled with soil.

Keep the top soil around your plants loosened to the depth of about an inch to prevent the ground from baking and to conserve moisture.

Do not use manure or fertilizer for evergreen.

Do not allow dogs to get to evergreens. Place a wire screen or Barberry around them for protection.

Evergreens need a bath frequently. Turn the hose on them full force and keep them clean. Never do this in full sun for this burns the foliage.

Water evergreens about once each week in extremely dry weather, not oftener but thoroughly.



EVERGREENS

Evergreens add a wealth of charm and beauty to every landscape. They give color and contrast in summer. All winter long they show life and give promise of spring.

All our Evergreens are sold B & B. By B & B we mean dug in the ground they stand in and burlapped so the dirt will not loosen.

All evergreens listed herein are specimen trees having been transplanted and sheared. We do not send out inferior stock.

ARBOR VITAE (*Thuya*)



American Arbor Vitae

Arbor Vitae American—A tall pyramidal tree of compact growth. Stands trimming well and for this reason is the most widely used of all evergreens for large trimmed globes, hedges etc. Foliage bright green. We have an exceptionally fine block this year. 12-18" Light weight for hedge, Not B & B. 25 for \$3.00, 100 for \$10.00; 18-24" Heavy weight for hedge, not B & B, 25 for \$6.25; 100 for \$20.00. 18-24" \$.75; 2-3' \$1.10; 3-4' \$1.50; 4-5' \$2.00, 6-7' \$3.75; 7-8' \$5.00; 8-10' \$7.50.

Arbor Vitae Columbia—The color of this variety makes it unusual and distinctive. When growing, the tips of the tree are creamy white and contrast pleasantly with the rest of the foliage. Growth is a trifle more pyramidal than the American Arbor Vitae. 18-24" \$1.00; 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.25.

Arbor Vitae Compacta—The Compacta Arbor Vitae closely resembles the Globe, differing as it is slightly more upright in habit and faster in growth. Fine winter color. 10-12" \$.60; 12-15" \$.75; 15-18" \$1.00; 18-24" \$1.25; 2-2½' \$1.60.

Arbor Vitae Conica Densa—Dark green cone-shaped globe. 18-24" \$1.40.

Arbor Vitae Douglas Golden—A valuable golden form. Growth broad, bushy and upright. A fine tree for contrast. Its color makes the whole planting more noticeable. 18-24" \$1.00; 2-3' \$1.25; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.00; 5-6' \$2.75; 6-7' \$4.50; 7-8' \$6.00; 8-9' \$7.50.

Arbor Vitae Douglas Pyramidal—A compact form of fine pyramidal habit. The crowded tufted branches are sometimes cockscomb like. Foliage is dark green with lighter tips. One of the most valuable of the Arbor Vitae. 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00; 4-5' \$2.50; 5-6' \$3.25.

Arbor Vitae Ellegentissima (Goldentipped)—A rich lustrous green variety with rugged bronze tipped branches. Grows into a solid wide pyramid. 18-24" \$1.00; 2-3' \$1.25; 3-4' \$1.60; 4-5' \$2.25; 5-6' \$3.25.

Arbor Vitae Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb)—A compact drawf globe showing two types of deep green foliage. 12-15" \$.60; 15-18" \$.90; 18-24" \$1.00; 2-2½' \$1.35; 2½-3' \$2.00.

Arbor Vitae George Peabody (Lutea)—The brightest golden Arbor Vitae, not as heavy foliage as Douglas Golden, but brighter yellow. 18-24" \$1.35; 2-3' \$1.75; 3-4' \$2.50; 4-5' \$3.00; 5-6' \$4.00; 6-7' \$5.50; 7-8' \$7.50.

Arbor Vitae Hovey's Globe—A bright green oval globe. Holds a fine winter color. Sometimes called Hovey's Golden although its color is not golden, but a bright pea-green. 15-18" \$.85; 18-24" \$1.10; 2-2½' \$1.50

Arbor Vitae Monumentalis—Large broad pyramid with graceful recurving branches. Foliage light green in color and distinctly different from most Arbor Vitae. 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00



Arbor Vitae Ellwangeriana

Prices: F. O. B. Fairview on orders amounting to \$10.00 or more. On orders under \$10.00 add 10% for packing charges. Discounts: 5 or more of one variety and size—15% except where noted.



Arbor Vitae Globosa

Arbor Vitae Globosa—A fine compact globe which holds its form without trimming. 12-15" \$.60; 15-18" \$.85; 18-24" \$1.10; 2-2½' \$1.50.

Arbor Vitae Pyramidal—A very popular tree. Narrow and compact in habit, retaining its deep green color throughout the winter. Beyond doubt the finest sentinel tree ever produced. 18-24" \$.90; 2-3' \$.1.35; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.50; 5-6' \$3.25; 6-7' \$5.00.

Arbor Vitae Recurva Nana—An excellent dwarf species with drooping threadlike branchlets. Foliage is glossy green. As a small tree it is a good globe which eventually grows into a fine broad pyramid. A Rock Garden novelty. 10-12" \$.75; 12-15" \$.90; 15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.50; 2-2½' \$1.75; 2½-3' \$2.00.

Arbor Vitae Rheingold—This is a new introduction and a gem for the rock garden. Very dwarf with bright golden juvenile foliage. Makes a dense little mound. 6-8" \$.80; 8-10" \$1.10; 10-12" \$1.50.

Arbor Vitae Rosenthal—A slow growing broad pyramid with deep green tufted foliage. 18-24" \$1.25; 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00; 4-5' \$3.00.

Arbor Vitae Siberian—Of slow growth forming a broad dense cone. Foliage rugged black green. Very hardy. 15-18" \$.90; 18-24" \$1.25; 2-2½' \$1.35; 2½-3' \$1.60; 3-4' \$2.25.

Arbor Vitae Siberian Golden—Very light yellow variety of the preceding. 18-24" \$1.25; 2-2½' \$1.35; 2½-3' \$1.60; 3-4' \$2.25.

Arbor Vitae Vervaena—This variety grows identical in type to the parent American Arbor Vitae, differing in that the foliage is somewhat finer and bears a yellowish green cast. 2-3' \$1.00; 3-4' \$1.40; 4-5' \$2.00; 5-6' \$2.75; 6-7' \$3.50.

Arbor Vitae Woodard's Globe—One of the best forms of Globe Arbor Vitae. Makes a solid deep green ball which is slow in growth and retains its shape without trimming. 12-15" \$.75; 15-18" \$1.00; 18-24" \$1.25; 2-2½' \$1.60.

ARBOR VITAE (*Biota*)

Arbor Vitae Oriental—The Oriental Vitae are more upright and the foliage is finer and more glossy than the American Arbor Vitae and its varieties. This is the fastest growing, and is upright in type. Foliage light green. Fine for City planting. 2-3' \$1.00; 3-4' \$1.50; 4-5' \$2.00; 5-6' \$2.75; 6-7' \$3.50.

Arbor Vitae Oriental Berckman's Golden—This is a wonderful bright yellow dwarf globe, never exceeds three feet in height. 12-15" \$1.40; 15-18" \$1.75; 18-24" \$2.00.

Arbor Vitae Oriental Compacta—A remarkable tree. A broad pyramid, symmetrical in form. Foliage fine and soft light green. Excellent for formal planting. Growth slow. 15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.50; 2-2½' \$1.75; 2½-3' \$2.00.

Arbor Vitae Oriental Conspicua—Fine narrow pyramid. Very pleasing golden color. 15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.50.

Arbor Vitae Oriental Dwarf Green—A fine dwarf, dark green type of compacta. 18-24" \$1.75; 2-2½' \$2.00.

Arbor Vitae Oriental Globosa Nana Aurea—New. More dwarf and more yellow than Berckman's. 12-15" \$1.65.

Arbor Vitae Oriental Pyramidal—A narrow compact pyramid with bright green foliage. Very showy. Holds a fine color throughout the winter. 2-3' \$1.25; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.25.



Arbor Vitae Oriental Pyramidal

Prices: F. O. B. Fairview on orders amounting to \$10.00 or more. On orders under \$10.00 add 10% for packing charges. Discounts: 5 or more of one variety and size—15% except where noted.



CHAMAECYPARIS

Chamaecyparis Thyoides (*White Cedar*)—This is the White Cedar native of the Eastern States. It is a graceful, loose growing pyramid with dull green foliage. Grows quite rapidly and makes an interesting specimen. Will thrive on ordinary soil, but is recommended for swampy, boggy soil where other evergreens will not grow. This tree is naturally adapted to swamps. Do not confuse with Arbor Vitae family. 3-4' \$2.00; 4-5' \$2.25.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria Japonica Lobbi—An improvement of the parent type growing more narrow and pyramidal, also heavier foliage. 18-24'' \$1.00; 3-4' \$2.25; 4-5' \$2.75.



Fir Balsam

pyramidal. It is well adapted to trimming. Foliage grayish green, soft and feathery. We highly recommend this tree. 18-24'' \$1.00; 2-3' \$1.25; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.25; 5-6' \$2.75; 6-7' \$4.00; 7-8' \$5.00; 8-10' \$7.50.

Fir European Silver (*Pectinata*)—This is the common Fir of Europe. The underside of the needles is marked by two heavy white bands giving to the upward glance at a large tree a very glaucous or silver effect. The upperside of the needle is a flat green, so one does not notice the silver underside of a small tree. Growth is rapid. Here is an opportunity to plant a specimen tree that everyone does not have. 18-24'' \$1.75; 2-3' \$2.00.

Fir Nikko (*Homoleptis*)—A fast growing specimen, native to the forests of Japan. It closely resembles the European Silver Fir in coloring and habit, with sharp lance-like needles. 15-18'' \$1.25; 18-24'' \$1.75.

Fir Veitchi—One of the best fir; particularly handsome when young. A medium grower, densely covered with heavy glossy, deep green needles which are heavily banded with silver on the underside, giving a marked contrast of color to the foliage. Native of central Japan. 15-18'' \$1.35; 18-24'' \$1.75; 2-3' \$2.50.

FIR (*Abies*)

Fir Balsam—This is a fine tree for shady places. Quite a rapid grower with black green needles, noted for its fragrance. Growth similar to the spruces 18-24'' \$1.00; 2-3' \$1.35; 3-4' \$2.00; 4-5' \$2.50; 5-6' \$3.00; 6-7' \$4.50; 7-8' \$6.00; 8-10' \$10.00.

Fir Concolor—The famous Silver or White Fir. Growth rapid and conical. Foliage gray green or silver color. Fine for specimen planting. 15-18'' \$1.25; 18-24'' \$1.75; 2-3' \$2.25; 3-4' \$3.50; 4-5' \$4.50; 5-6' \$6.00; 6-7' \$8.00; 7-8' \$10.00.

Fir Double Balsam (*Frazer's*)—Similar to the Balsam Fir in color and growth differing as this variety has about twice as many needles. This has the effect of thickening up the foliage and making the specimen more dense. 18-24'' \$1.10; 2-3' \$1.75; 3-4' \$2.25; 4-5' \$2.75; 5-6' \$3.75.

Fir Douglas—This is a very desirable evergreen, doing well in almost every situation, retaining the branches to the ground. The growth is naturally



Fir Concolor



HEATHER (*Calluna*)

Calluna Vulgaris—(*Common Heather*)—Low evergreen shrub not exceeding 12 inches in height, cultivated chiefly for its rosy-pink flowers which are borne in great profusion in late summer. The closely set branches are densely covered with miniature needles. Fine for a sunny slope or at the base of a sunny rock garden. Best planted in groups. 6-9" \$.40; 9-12" \$.50; 12-15" \$.70.

Calluna Vulgaris Alporti—Strong grower. Bright green foliage, reddish purple flowers. 6-9" \$.50; 9-12" \$.60.

Calluna Vulgaris Rubra—Spreading habit, much more dwarf than above described varieties, also flowers in the Fall over a longer period. 4-6" \$.50.

HEATH (*Erica*)

Heath (*Erica Carnea*)—Very closely allied to the preceding Heather. Grows to 6 inches tall, making a small mat. Bright rosy flowers. This variety should have a light winter covering. The *Ericas* have been popular in European gardens for centuries and are very interesting. This variety always flowers very early in the Spring and throughout the winter in mild seasons. 6-10" \$.75.

HEMLOCK (*Tsuga*)

Hemlock Canadian—Our native tree. A splendid evergreen of many uses, lending itself admirably to any location. Beautiful in group work. It stands shearing well, making a good compact tree or hedge. Highly recommended for that shady corner. Thousands are being used. 18-24" \$1.00; 2-2½' \$1.40; 2½-3' \$1.75; 3-4' \$2.50; 4-5' \$3.50; 5-6' \$5.00; 6-7' \$7.00; 7-8' \$9.00.

Hemlock Canadian Sargent's Weeping—Dwarf, flat, weeping form with spreading habit. 12-15" \$2.50; 15-18" \$3.75.

Hemlock Carolina (*Carolinianum*)—Quite distinct in habit from the Canadian Hemlock, being more dwarf with darker green foliage and more compact habit of growth. 18-24" \$1.25; 3-4' \$2.75.

Hemlock Japonica (*Diversifolia*)—Slow growing with short dark green needles. Growth broadly pyramidal. A rare novelty as it can be secured from but few nurseries. 12-15" \$1.50; 15-18" \$2.00.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*)

The Juniper family offers a wide variation of leaf or needle texture and more variation in type of growth and color than any other class of evergreens. As a group they are beautiful and informal, blending well with other evergreens.

Juniper Chinese—This is the parent plant of many useful types. It is variable in form but in general is a fine compact column, silvery or blue green in color. Very hardy. 18-24" \$.90; 2-3' \$1.35; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.50; 5-6' \$3.75; 6-7' \$5.00; 7-8' \$7.50.

Juniper Chinese Blue Column (*Columnaris Glauca*)—This is a tall close growing type with blue needle foliage. Its name, Blue Column Juniper, is given because of its color and habit. 3-4' \$2.75; 4-5' \$3.75.

Juniper Chinese Columnaris—Green variety of above. 3-4' \$2.75; 4-5' \$3.75.

Juniper Chinese Green—This is a light pea-green variety making a fine broad pyramidal specimen. Foliage is both needle and scalelike. Bright blue berries are borne in abundance during the summer. 18-24" \$1.25; 2-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$2.75; 4-5' \$3.50.

Juniper Chinese Reeves (*Femina*)—A broad loose growing type with outspreading slender branchlets. Scalelike and needle type foliage, silvery green in color, lightly scattered with berries. 2-3' \$1.75; 3-4' \$2.25.

Juniper Chinese Veroides—Broad pyramid of rapid growth and gray green needle foliage. 3-4' \$2.50; 4-5' \$3.50.

Juniper Communis—Forms a broad loose pyramid with almost perpendicular sides. It attains a height of 10 to 20 feet, and is very desirable in creating a natural informal effect. 2-3' \$1.35; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.50.

Juniper Communis Cracovica (*Polish*)—Upright growing compact, narrow column. Fine for sentinel use. 18-24" \$1.25; 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.25.

Every day you are judged by the appearance of your home grounds.

*Juniperus Communis Depressa*

Juniper Communis Depressa—A fine many stemmed spreading or half upright tree. Foliage silvery or bluish green. Used for rockeries or foreground planting. Makes a beautiful specimen planted alone on a large lawn. Grows naturally in sandy soil. 12-15" \$.80; 15-18" \$1.10; 18-24" \$1.50.

Juniper Communis Depressa Aurea—A bright golden form of the former, much slower in growth. 15-18" \$1.35; 18-24" \$1.75; 2-3' \$2.25.

Juniper Communis Depressa Plumosa (Andorra Juniper)—A fine new variety of spreading Juniper which does not grow as close to the ground as some of the spreaders and makes an ideal species for setting off a background of larger evergreens. The winter color of this evergreen is an outstanding feature. In summer it is bright green and with the first frosts

it assumes a beautiful reddish purple color. 15-18" \$1.35; 18-24" \$1.75; 2-2½' \$2.00.

Juniper Dwarf Swedish—This is a beautiful formal tree, being upright and very nearly the same width from top to bottom. Matures at about 6 feet. Silvery green. It closely resembles the Irish Juniper (see cut). Differing as it is slower in growth, somewhat broader, more of a grass green color, and much more permanent in a planting. 15-18" \$.75; 18-24" \$.95; 2-2½' \$1.25; 2½-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00.

Juniper Swedish—A faster growing type of the above identical in habit and color, maturing at about 20 feet. 18-24" \$1.00; 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00.

Juniper Horizontalis Glauca (Blue) (Waukegan) Beautiful bluish green creeper turning to an attractive purplish bronze in winter. 18-24" \$1.50; 2-2½' \$2.00; 2½-3' \$2.50.

*Juniper Horizontalis Glauca*

Juniper Irish (Juniperus Hibernica)—An extra fine formal tree. Growth upright and narrow, having no main leader. Foliage grayish green. Used extensively in pairs where sentinel effects are desired. 18-24" \$.90; 2-2½' \$1.10; 2½-3' \$1.35; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.50.

*Juniper Irish*

Juniper Irish Narrow (Fastigata)—Extremely narrow type of above. 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00.

Juniper Japonica—Low growing species of slow growth with spreading branches which have no main leader. Dark green leaves. Adapted for rock gardens or as foreground specimen in foundation plantings. 15-18" \$1.35; 18-24" \$1.75.

Juniper Japonica Aurea—Extremely dwarf tree, outstandingly golden scalelike foliage, fountain type of growth. 12-18" \$2.50.

Juniper Meyer's (Juniper Squamata Meyeri)—Its color is an outstanding bright blue which is changeable when viewed from different angles. The needles are short, plump and thickly set. It grows in an irregular upright form resembling a fountain. Ideal for the rock garden, or for foreground work. A slow growing dwarf and perfectly hardy. Always attracts attention. At its best in a partially shaded position. 12-15" \$1.20; 15-18" \$1.40; 18-24" \$1.75; 2-2½' \$2.35.



Juniper Pfitzer's—One of the leading evergreen ornamentals. Noted for its hardiness, doing well in almost any situation. Low, broad and irregular in form. Foliage gray or bluish green. We offer these in either staked specimens or spreaders. **Please specify.**

15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.50; 2-2½' \$1.75; 2½-3' \$2.50; 3-4' \$3.50.

Juniper Savin (*Juniper Sabina*)—A low, much branched, vase shaped, half upright evergreen having no main leader. Densely furnished with short tufted branchlets, which are thickly covered with deep green needles. 12-15" \$.90; 15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.50; 2-2½' \$1.75; 2½-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$3.00.

Juniper Sabina Von Ehron—A new, partial upright grower of the Savin type foliage. This variety permits staking to attain a 3 to 5 foot height and still has the fine qualities of the parent in a large spreader. 2-3' \$1.75; 3-4' \$2.00.

Juniper Silver (*Juniperus Scopolorum*)—A tall, narrow and compact column. Native of Colorado, differing from our Eastern Red Cedar as it is more compact and silvery blue in color. A neat tree. 18-24" \$1.00; 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00; 4-5' \$2.50.



Juniper Pfitzer's (Stake?)

Juniper Spiny Greek (*Juniperus Excelsa Stricta*)—A slow growing dwarf cone, tapering from the ground to a sharp point. It is very formal and compact. Closely set with sharp glaucous needles. 12-15" \$1.00; 15-18" \$1.35; 18-24" \$1.75; 2-2½' \$2.25; 2½-3' \$2.75.



Red Cedar

Juniper White Spot—Like the preceding except many of the small branches are white in color. Growth more vigorous. 3-4' \$2.25.

Juniper Tamarix (*Juniperus Sabina Tamariscifolia*)—A beautiful slow growing and compact spreading type juniper. Does not exceed 6 inches in height and makes an ideal carpet evergreen. Steel blue in color throughout the year. 12-15" \$1.25; 15-18" \$1.65; 18-24" \$2.25; 2-2½' \$3.00.

Juniper Virginiana (*Red Cedar*)—Native of North America. Used extensively. Pyramidal in habit with dark green to steel blue foliage. The parent of a good many of the grafted Junipers. 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.25; 5-6' \$3.00; 6-7' \$5.00.

Juniper Virginiana Burki—A new blue variety with finer foliage and less pendulous growth than Glauca. 3-4' \$2.75; 4-5' \$3.50.

Juniper Virginiana Cannarti—A compact pyramidal form with dark green foliage and bluish berries. Branchlets somewhat pendulous and needles scalelike. 2½-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$2.75; 4-5' \$3.50; 5-6' \$4.25.

Juniper Virginiana Elegantissima (*Goldtip Red Cedar*)—Slow growing and irregular, but eventually making a broad pyramid. The tips of the foliage are a bright cream color which gradually change to bronze as the foliage hardens up. It holds a place along with other choice evergreens for use in the best landscape plantings. 2-3' \$2.50; 3-4' \$3.50; 4-5' \$4.25.

Juniper Virginiana Glauca (*Blue Cedar*)—This is a beautiful grafted form of the Red Cedar. Foliage bright blue and slightly pendulous. 2-2½' \$1.75; 2½-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$3.00; 4-5' \$4.00; 5-6' \$5.00.



Juniper Virginiana Keteleri—A rapid growing, dark green variety with ascending branches and scale-like foliage. Bears an abundance of large blue berries. 2-2½' \$1.75; 2½-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$3.00; 4-5' \$3.75; 5-6' \$4.50.

Juniper Virginiana Schotti—A comparatively small columnar tree with bright green scale-like foliage. Branchlets somewhat pendulous. 2½-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$2.75; 4-5' \$3.50.

Juniper Virginiana Tripartita (*Fountain Juniper*)—A sturdy heavy stemmed tree with very irregular branches. Grows somewhat wider than tall and gives one the impression of a fountain. Foliage is a good deep green. 2-3' \$3.00. 3-4' \$4.50.

PINE (*Pinus*)

The pine family as a rule is a healthy disease free group. They are all mainly long needled and their deep colors are unchanging throughout the year. They make but one fast growth each year and are hardened and ready to move by the first of August. We suggest the use of pine wherever practical, as they give very satisfactory results.

Austrian Pine—A sturdy upright tree with compact, symmetrical growth. Being smoke resisting, it does well in cities. We advise the use of this tree for specimen planting. 18-24" \$8.75; 2-3' \$1.25; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.50; 5-6' \$3.25; 6-7' \$4.00; 7-8' \$6.00.

Bothan Pine (*Pinus Excelsa*)—This is the native White Pine of Asia. Extra long silvery or bluish green needles give it a novel drooping effect. Growth is quite rapid, forming a picturesque specimen tree. 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00.

Jack Pine (*Pinus Banksiana*)—The fastest growing evergreen available, which matures rapidly into a ragged heavy specimen with rough shaggy bark. Very well suited for spotting on hillsides on large estates where age and cover are desired. 2-3' \$1.00; 3-4' \$1.50; 4-5' \$2.25.

Japanese Table Pine (*Pinus Tanyosho Globosa*)—A fine dwarf pine with a clean stem 12 to 15 inches high, supporting a bright green flat topped head. Needs some shearing once a year to keep it low and dense. Fine for rock garden use. 2-3' \$2.50.



Pine Austrian



Mugho Pine

Limber Pine (*Pinus Flexilis*)—This Pine forms a beautiful outline, having pendulous and horizontal branches. A slow growing species of the White Pine with short rigid needles and a darker green color. 4-5' \$2.75; 5-6' \$3.75; 6-8' \$5.00; 8-10' \$7.50.

Mugho Pine—One of the best dwarf globes. A compact, many stemmed tree with branches that trail along the ground. Foliage is a deep green, remaining the same throughout the winter. Coming from the Alps, it is perfectly hardy. It is also resistant to all insects and smoke. Valuable as a foreground plant in any planting. Also used in bed and mound work. Our supply of this wonderful evergreen is enormous, therefore we are able to offer them at much reduced prices. **All Mughos measured by spread.** 10-12" \$8.75; 12-15" \$1.00; 15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.50; 2-2½' \$2.00; 2½-3' \$2.50; 3-3½' \$3.00; 3½-4' \$4.00; 4-5' \$5.50; 5-6' \$7.50.

Contrast the planted home with the unplanted house.



Norway Red Pine (*Pinus Resinosa*)—One of the most satisfactory pines, being apparently without enemies. It is very hardy and adapts itself to many situations and soils. Its luxuriant dark green foliage and uniform growth add to the landscape. 2-3' \$1.25; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.25; 5-6' \$2.75.

Ponderosa or Bull Pine—Called Bull Pine because of its heavy massive needles. Growth is quite rapid, making from one to two feet a year. A deep rooted drought resistant tree. Makes a fine specimen where it has room to develop. 18-24" \$.90; 3-4' \$2.00; 4-5' \$2.75; 5-6' \$4.00; 6-7' \$5.50.

Scotch Pine—A splendid upright grower that does well in almost any situation. Foliage is gray green and stands trimming well. Makes well formed, ornamental specimens. 2-3' \$1.25; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.25; 5-6' \$3.00; 6-8' \$4.00.

Single Stem Mountain Pine (*Pinus Montana Uncinata*)—An upright strain of the noted Mugho Pine taken from trees produced in lower altitude, making it possible for us to offer the close growing habit and pleasing color of the Mugho Pine in an upright tree. 18-24" \$1.25; 2-3' \$1.75; 3-4' \$3.00.

Swiss Mountain Pine—This Pine is closely related to the desirable Mugho Pine, differing only as this is of a faster growing and more upright strain. 15-18" \$1.00; 18-24" \$1.25; 2-3½' \$1.50; 2½-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$3.00; 4-5' \$4.00.

Swiss Stone Pine (*Pinus Cembra*)—A very slow growing five needle pine which matures into fine lawn specimens. Short gray green needles are produced on short stalky branches, making a dense broad pyramid. Our 12-18" trees are ten years old. However, growth becomes more rapid as the trees get older. 12-15" \$1.25; 15-18" \$1.75.



White Pine

White Pine—Our Native Pine. An excellent symmetrical tree, conical in form. Foliage silvery green having a soft feathery appearance. Prefers partial shade. Will do well in any soil. It grows rapidly, sending out a new whorl of branches each year. We offer sheared specimens. 2-3' \$1.35; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.25; 5-6' \$3.25; 6-7' \$4.50; 7-8' \$5.50; 8-10' \$8.00.

RETINOSPORA (*Japanese Cypress*)

The Retinospora family of evergreen as a whole is a very beautiful and interesting lot, being of slow growing compact habit and very readily shaped by pruning. Their foliage varies in color from deep green and blue to bright yellow and sulphur, in texture from minute needles to threadlike branchlets.

Retinospora Decussata—This variety makes a slow growing broad bluish cone, densely covered with juvenile needles. Also known as Dwarf Plume Cypress. 15-18" \$.75;

18-24"	\$.90;
2-2½'	\$1.10;
2½-3'	\$1.50;
3-4'	\$2.00;
4-5'	\$2.75.

Retinospora Filifera—Sometimes called Thread Cypress. A broad globe which in times makes a broad pyramid. The threadlike, pendulous foliage is dark green in color. 15-18" \$.90; 18-24" \$1.25. 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00.

Retinospora Filifera Aurea—A bright yellow type of the former, slower in growth. Very desirable for color contrast. 12-15" \$1.25; 15-18" \$1.60; 18-24" \$2.00; 2-2½' \$2.50; 2½-3' \$3.25.

Retinospora Obtusa—A strong grower of bushy or compact form. Foliage scalelike, clear green, drooping and graceful. Will do well in partial shade. Prefers well watered, light sandy soil. We recommend this evergreen for group work. 4-5' \$2.00; 5-6' \$2.75; 6-7' \$3.50; 7-8' \$5.00; 8-10' \$8.00.



Retinospora Decussata



Retinospora Obtusa Crippsi—A strikingly handsome dwarf with drooping branches, growing into a broad graceful cone. This is the brightest golden evergreen in cultivation and truly a gem for contrast in group planting. 2-3' \$2.25; 3-4' \$2.75; 4-5' \$4.00.

Retinospora Obtusa Gracilis Aurea—A graceful light green evergreen with pendulous glossy foliage. Its graceful drooping characteristics added to its pleasing color makes it very conspicuous. 3-4' \$2.50; 4-5' \$3.50.

Retinospora Obtusa Nana—A very dwarf compact globe with deep green foliage. Makes a permanent specimen in foreground plantings. 10-12" \$1.50; 12-15" \$2.00.



Retinospora Pisifera

Retinospora Pisifera (*Sawara Cypress*)—A dense light green cone. Foliage silvery beneath. An excellent shrub for group plantings. Also fine for formal work and tubs. We have trimmed these to solid cones. They are an exceptional lot. Because of our heavy supply we make the following low prices: 6-7' \$4.00; 7-8' \$5.00; 8-10' \$7.50.

Retinospora Pisifera Aurea—A golden form of the Pisifera. This is one of the finest informal Retinosporas. 3-4' \$2.00; 4-5' \$2.50; 5-6' \$3.00; 6-8' \$5.00.

Retinospora Plumosa (*Plume Cypress*)—A compact, acorn-shaped evergreen of medium tall growth. Light green, feathery, plume-like foliage. An exceedingly handsome tree. 18-24" \$1.00; 2-2½' \$1.25; 2½-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$1.75; 4-5' \$2.25; 5-6' \$3.25; 6-8' \$5.00.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea (*Golden Plume Cypress*)—Like the preceding, but of a golden yellow color. Slower in growth,

making ideal specimens for foundation plantings. 15-18" \$.75; 18-24" \$1.00; 2-2½' \$1.25; 2½-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00; 4-5' \$2.50; 5-6' \$3.00; 6-7' \$5.00.

Retinospora Plumosa Flavescens—A fine dwarf cone. Its foliage is very fine and of a bright sulphur color. Evergreens like these are invaluable for foreground plantings to liven up the color and set off the others. 10-12" \$.75; 12-15" \$1.00; 15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.50; 2-2½' \$2.00; 2½-3' \$2.50.

Retinospora Plumosa Lutescens—A dwarf minute flat globe. More dwarf even than the preceding, which it resembles closely. Sometimes called Gold Coin. Sulphur color foliage. 10-12" \$.75; 12-15" \$1.00; 15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.65; 2-2½' \$2.00.



Retinospora Plumosa Aurea

Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchi—Known as Moss Cypress. Soft dense juvenile foliage of silvery bluish color. A flat globe which eventually forms a broad pyramid. 15-18" \$.90; 18-24" \$1.25; 2-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.25.

Retinospora Squarrosa Sulphurea—Sulphur color variety of preceding. 15-18" \$.90; 18-24" \$1.25; 2-3' \$1.50; Very heavy 3-4' \$2.75.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA (*Umbrella Pine*)—Distinctive and different. Dark green needles in clusters like little umbrellas. Growth very slow, maturing into a broad heavy pyramid. Plant in sheltered position. 12-15" \$2.25; 15-18" \$3.00.



Black Hill Spruce

SPRUCE (*Picea*)

Black Hill Spruce—A native of the Black Hill mountains and justly thought to be one of the best of evergreens. Growth upright and conical, retaining its branches well to the ground. The foliage is gray bluish green. A compact, slow growing tree of long life. Our Black Hill Spruce will be sure to please you. 15-18" \$.75; 18-24" \$.90; 2-2½' \$1.35; 2½-3' \$1.75; 3-4' \$2.25; 4-5' \$2.75; 5-6' \$3.50; 6-8' \$4.50.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Another of our specialties*)—The most beautiful of all evergreens for specimen planting. Growth upright and conical, rigidly stern and unyielding. Foliage deep glaucous blue. Grows well in any situation. By holding back stock of this scarce evergreen for a number of years we have built up a supply of fine specimens which we are proud to offer. Every tree a shiner, selected for its blue color, not to be compared with quality of Colorado Blue Spruce in catalogues where no Colorado Green is offered. 8-12" (not B & B) \$.75; 12-15" (not B & B) \$1.00; 15-18" (B & B) \$1.60; 18-24" \$2.25; 2-2½' \$3.00; 2½-3' \$3.50; 3-3½' \$4.00; 3½-4' \$5.00; 4-4½' \$6.00; 4½-5' \$7.00; 5-6' \$10.00; 6-7' \$12.50.

Colorado Green Spruce—Green variety of Colorado Blue Spruce. Also a truly beautiful evergreen. 18-24" \$1.10; 2-2½' \$1.35; 2½-3' \$1.50; 3-4' \$2.00; 4-5' \$2.50; 5-6' \$4.00.

Dwarf Alberta Spruce (*Picea Conica Glauca*)—Very dwarf tight growing cone. A rock garden specimen. 8-10" \$1.00; 10-12" \$1.50.

Gregory Spruce (*Picea Excelsa Gregoryana*)—Another rock garden gem growing only to 2 feet at maturity. Makes a crowded irregular globe with short tufted growth and studded with unusual reddish buds. 6-8" \$1.00; 8-10" \$1.25.

Koster's Blue Spruce—This is a grafted tree taken from specially selected strain of the best color possible to obtain in a Blue Spruce. By grafting, a uniform color is obtained in a whole block of trees. 2-year grafted 6-10" \$1.00; 3-year grafted 10-12" \$1.50; 15-18" \$3.00; 18-24" \$4.00; 2-2½' \$5.00; 2½-3' \$6.50.

Serbian Spruce (*Picea Omorika*)—This species has recently been offered to the American trade. It is destined to become popular. Pyramidal type of Spruce with underside of foliage very decidedly blue, giving the tree a two-toned color effect. 12-15" \$1.00; 15-18" \$1.50.

Sitka Spruce (*Picea Sitchensis*)—Native of the Western Coast of North America. A very ornamental tree with slender horizontal branches, Needles green above, underlaid with silver, giving the tree a striking color effect. 15-18" \$1.00; 18-24" \$1.25; 2-2½' \$1.50.



Colorado Blue Spruce

*Norway Spruce*

Norway Spruce—The Christmas tree. A strong, upright grower that soon develops into a large tree. Used for hedges, wind-breaks, etc., also for tubs and formal plantings when small, for it is a very shapely tree,

2-3' \$1.00

3-4' \$1.35

4-5' \$1.75

5-6' \$2.75

Weeping Norway Spruce (*Picea Excelsa Pendula*)—Weeping strain of Norway Spruce. 12-15" \$2.00.

Red Spruce—The native spruce of New England and Canada. Not cultivated much in the nurseries, but makes an interesting specimen and should be included wherever specimen display is desired. 3-4' \$2.50; 4-5' \$3.50.

YEW (*Taxus*)

The Yew or (*Taxus*) are beyond question among the very best in evergreens. They are disease free and hardy and will stand as much abuse as any evergreen. They are also indispensable for shady plantings. The foliage is heavy, waxy and rugged. All Yews bear scarlet berries in the summer.

AMERICAN YEW (*Taxus Canadensis*)—A native of Canada, hardy anywhere. A dwarf spreading shrub with dark green, glossy needles. We recommend this evergreen for spots too shady for grass and other shrubbery. 15-18" \$1.50; 2-2½' \$2.00; 2½-3' \$2.50.

JAPANESE YEW (*Taxus Cuspidata*)—Half upright and irregular in habit, clothed with waxy black green needles. The Japanese Yew is one of the most useful evergreens for any planting. We recommend this very highly for shady locations where other trees will not grow. It also does equally as well in sun. **We have both spreaders and upright trees in this variety. Please specify.** 12-15" \$1.25; 15-18" \$1.50; 18-24" \$2.00; 2-2½' \$2.75; 2½-3' \$4.00; 3-4' \$5.50.

*Taxus Canadensis*



Taxus Cuspidata Capitata (*Upright Japanese Yew*)—A variety of the former decidedly upright. Can be used for sentinel work or wherever a good formal evergreen is wanted in a shady place. 4-5' \$7.50; 5-6' \$11.00.

Taxus Cuspidata Brevifolia (*Dwarf Japanese Yew*)—Shrubby form with spreading branches densely clothed with short branchlets, slow growing and compact. A fine plant to use where one desires something which will remain small for years. 10-12" \$1.50; 12-15" \$2.00.

Taxus Cuspidata Nana Aurea (*Dwarf Golden Japanese Yew*)—This is a rare gem. Very dwarf and compact with bright yellow foliage which is intensified by the gloss which only a Yew can produce. 8-10" \$2.50.

ENGLISH YEW (*Taxus Baccata*)—The English Yew are not as extremely hardy as the Japanese Yew and for this reason should be planted in sheltered positions. They are a very interesting group and add much attraction to any garden.

Taxus Baccata Elegentissima (*Variegated English Yew*)—This variety is of a compact, dense habit, mainly spreading. Young needles are striped pale yellow. Older ones with whitish margin. 8-12" \$1.25; 15-18" \$3.00.

Taxus Baccata Erecta (*Broom Yew*)—Narrow and upright type with slender branches and smaller needles than the other English Yew. 12-15" \$1.50; 15-18" \$2.00.

Taxus Baccata Repandens (*Spreading English Yew*)—A compact spreading type with dark glossy green foliage. Valuable for low planting. 12-15" \$1.75; 15-18" \$2.00.

Taxus Baccata Washingtoni (*Washington English Yew*)—A wide spreading form with needles golden yellow, particularly on the under side. 15-18" \$2.50.

TAXUS MEDIA HICKSII (*Hick's Yew*)—This new introduction is a hybrid produced by a cross between *Taxus Cuspidata* and *Taxus Baccata*. Its habit is distinctly columnar, close growing and compact. Dark glossy green needles stand out rigidly from the branches. 18-24" \$2.25; 2-3' \$2.75.



Taxus Cuspidata

Evergreen Seedlings and Small Transplants



200,000 Transplants under irrigation

Each year the demand is growing for small evergreen seedlings and transplants. These are usually planted in the garden for several years' cultivation before transferring to their permanent positions. This gives an excellent opportunity for study of habit and growth, also adds profit to pleasure as they are bought at a minimum cost.



EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS

Not Sold in Lots Less than 25

Name	Size	Per 100	Name	Size	Per 100
Arbot Vitae American... 2 yr.	3-5"	\$3.00	Spruce, Black Hill..... 2 yr.	2-4"	3.50
Biota Orientalis..... 1 yr.	4-6"	2.50	Spruce, Colorado Blue... 2 yr.	3-5"	3.00
Pine Austrian..... 2 yr.	3-5"	3.50	Spruce, Norway..... 2 yr.	4-6"	2.25
Pine Bothan..... 2 yr.	3-5"	3.50		\$15.00 per 1000	
Pine, Norway Red..... 2 yr.	4-6"	2.50	Spruce, Serbian..... 2 yr.	2-4"	3.50
		\$18.00 per 1000			

EVERGREEN TRANSPLANTS

Not sold in lots of less than 25 of a variety at these prices.
Less than 25, 50% additional charge.

Name	Size	Per 100	Name	Size	Per 100
Arbor Vitae American... T	8-12"	\$ 7.50	Spruce, Colorado Blue—		
Arbor Vitae American... T	12-18"	10.00	(Nursery Run)..... T	9-12"	\$10.00
Fir Concolor..... TT	9-12"	12.50	Spruce, Colorado Blue..... TT	12-15"	20.00
Fir Douglas..... T	12-15"	10.00	Pine, Austrian..... T	4- 8"	6.00
Fir Needle (Holophyllus). T	8-10"	10.00	Pine, Scotch..... TT	9-12"	7.50
Hemlock..... T	8-12"	12.50	Yew Japanese (Upright)... T	6- 9"	11.00
Spruce, Black Hill..... TT	12-15"	11.00	Yew Japanese (Upright)... TT	12-18"	27.50

EVERGREENS FOR PORCH BOXES

The following list of evergreens are ideal for porch boxes. They will be dug with naked roots and packed in moss for delivery.

Name	Size	Each	Name	Size	Each
American Arbor Vitae.....	15-18"	\$.30	Irish Juniper.....	12-18"	\$.40
Globe Arbor Vitae.....	10-12"	.45	Austrian Pine.....	12-15"	.30
Concolor Fir.....	12-18"	.40	Polar Spruce.....	12-18"	.30
Douglas Fir.....	12-18"	.30			

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

ADAM'S NEEDLE (Yucca)

Filamentosa—Tall, graceful spikes, four to six feet high, with creamy white blossoms, like giant lilies of the valley rising from luxuriant evergreen foliage, make Yucca one of the most brilliantly effective plants for showy display. So hardy and easy to grow that it will transform the most barren places into year round beauty. 2 year No. 1 plants, \$.25; 3 year No. 1 plants \$.35.

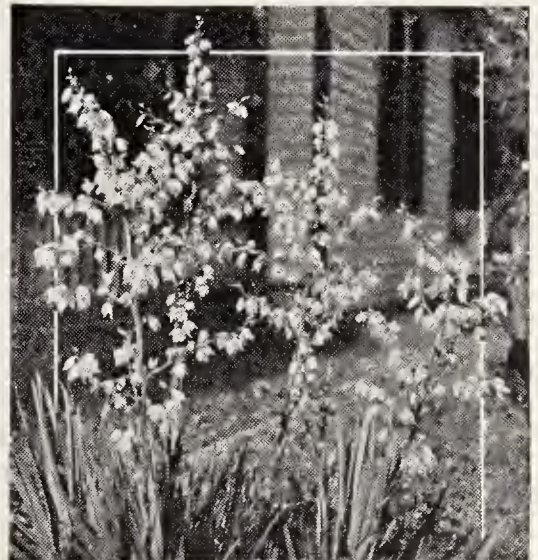
Hacker's Variegated—Like the preceding in bloom. The center of the leaves of this variety are deep green while the edges are margined creamy-yellow. 3-year clumps \$.50.

BERBERRIS (Evergreen Barberry)—The new evergreen barberries are valuable additions to the Broad Leaved Evergreens. The dark green, glossy hollylike leaves are showy and flowers are very attractive.

Gagnepani—Grows to 6 feet. Bright yellow flowers. Evergreen leaves about 3 inches long 8-12" \$.60.

Juliana—Evergreen to 5 feet. Fine winter coloring. Hardy. 12-18" \$.85; 18-24" \$1.25.

Mentoriensis—(U.S. Plant Patent No. 99)—New. Semi-evergreen barberry. Holds its leaves until about March 1st. Has pleasing upright habit and is very hardy. 18-24", each \$.75 net. Per 100, \$45.00 net.



Yucca

Broad leaved evergreens are used in quality plantings.



BOXWOOD (*Buxus*)

Dwarf (*Buxus Suffruticosa*)—Compact little plants with tiny dark leaves, densely set. Used for edgings, tubs, etc. Needs some winter protection. 6-8" \$.60.

Tree (*Buxus Sempervirens*)—A dwarf, slow growing shrub with tiny dark leaves. Used for tubs and borders. More hardy and upright than *Buxus Suffruticosa*. A Boxwood hedge is a mark of quality in any planting. 10-12" \$.75; 12-15" \$.95; 15-18" \$1.35.

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCVLATA (*Leather Leaf*)—A dwarf low shrub with small rusty evergreen leaves. Rare in cultivation. Early small white lily-of-the valley-type flowers. 12-18" \$1.50.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS (*Rock Cotoneaster*)—A small horizontal shrub covered with waxy, mouse ear leaves. Minute pink flowers, followed by red berries. Useful for rockeries. 6-8" \$.50; 8-12" \$.70; 12-18" \$.95; 18-24" \$1.25.

DAPHNE CNEORUM (*Garland Flower*)

A gem for the garden or rockery, producing delicate, rose pink clusters of flowers in early spring completely covering the plant and sparsely at intervals all summer until freezing weather compels the plant to stop blooming. Flowers rival the carnation for fragrance. Growth not exceeding 10" in height eventually spreading to 2 feet or more. Dug B&B. 6-8" \$.60; 8-10" \$.80; 10-12" \$1.00; 12-15" \$1.25.

EVERGREEN THORN (*Crataegus Pyracantha*)—A dense evergreen thorn, which can be trimmed to solid clumps. Foliage of very pleasing deep green with orange colored berries which persist well into the winter. Not dug B & B. 12-18" \$.75; 18-24 \$1.00.

HOLLY (*Ilex*)

Crenata Bullata (*Japanese Boxleaf Holly*)—This is a hardy type of Japanese Holly with small boxwood-like leaves which are very glossy. This is a very valuable addition to the Broad Leaved Evergreens for the North. Makes a neat and attractive shrub and does well in shady situations. 8-12" \$1.50.

Crenata Rotundifolia (*Japanese Boxleaf Holly*)—A variety with larger, rounder leaves and stronger, more upright growth. Very hardy; and we shall grow it by the thousands as we believe its use will become popular. 10-12" \$1.00; 12-15" \$1.35; 15-18" \$1.75.

Glabra (*Inkberry*)—Slow growing evergreen shrub which will grow in heavy shade and stand shearing well. Black berries produced in Fall hang on well into the Winter. 10-12" \$1.00; 12-15" \$1.50.

Opaca (*American Holly*)—This is the holly used for Christmas decoration. It develops into a beautiful bush-like specimen. Prefers moist, well drained soil and a partially shaded location. 2-3' \$2.50; 3-4' \$3.50; 4-5' \$4.50.



Mahonia Aquifolia

LEUCOTHOE CATAESBAEL—A low growing evergreen shrub, which produces tresses of lily-like flowers. The foliage is rich green in summer, turning to a bronze in winter. Does well in shade. 15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.60; 2-2½' \$2.00.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA (*Holly-leaved Ashberry*)—A beautiful evergreen shrub, with smooth shiny holly leaves, bright yellow flower cluster in May, followed by blue grapelike berries. The leaf color varies throughout the summer, assuming all shades of green with flecks of red and bronze. 12-15" \$.70; 15-18" \$.85; 18-24" \$1.25; 2-2½' \$1.50.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia Latifolia*)—The Pennsylvania State Flower. The mountain Laurel is very popular, being planted in group form with Rhododendrons or in individual masses. Light pink flowers are borne in clusters in May or June. Mountain Laurel and Rhododendrons demand acid soil and shade. Directions for making the soil acid will be sent upon request when plants are ordered. It is very easily and inexpensively done. Our nursery-grown clumps are excellent material. 12-15" \$1.35; 15-18" \$1.60; 18-24" \$1.85; 2-2½' \$2.50; 2½'-3' \$3.00.

**PIERIS (Andromeda)**

Floribunda—A native of the Blue Ridge Mountains of distinct characteristics. Its rich evergreen foliage and abundance of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers make it very effective. Being smaller than Rhododendron, it makes a very effective foreground plant for them. 10-12" \$1.25; 12-15" \$1.60; 15-18" \$2.00.

Japonica—Another new addition to our list which promises to become a leader. Glossy light green leaves, about 1½ inches long, densely clothe the shrub. Lily-of-the-valley-like flowers are borne in great profusion in Spring. This plant is not so particular about soil condition. Growth fairly rapid, eventually making a 3 to 4 foot specimen. 10-12" \$1.00; 12-15" \$1.35; 15-18" \$1.60; 18-24" \$2.00.



Rhododendron Planting

RHODODENDRON

Its dark green, leathery foliage forms a wonderful background for other shrubbery, and in winter it is a constant reminder of the Spring to come. Used largely in group plantings, although single specimens are not amiss. Indispensable for shady places and is one of the few plants growing well in such locations. Our stock is all "Nursery-grown" and we are offering an established, superior quality not to be compared to the ordinary collected wild stock. Having a natural good soil for growing Rhododendron, Mountain Laurel and other Ericaceae plant material, and realizing the need for good stock, also in an attempt to meet the overtaxed demand, we have made special effort and investment to grow these splendid evergreens.

Catawbiense—Massive lavender or reddish-purple flowers in abundance in May or June. Dependable for Decoration Day bloom. Will stand full sun. This is by far the best seller and worthily so. 12-15" \$1.50; 15-18" \$1.90; 18-24" \$2.50; 2-2½' \$3.00; 2½-3' \$3.50.

Catawbiense Cut Back Clumps—Grown in full sun. 12-15" \$1.90; 15-18" \$2.50; 18-24" \$3.25; 2-2½' \$3.75.

Carolinianum—Small leaved, rugged and dwarf. Pinkish white flowers in May. A good Rhododendron. 12-15" \$1.35; 15-18" \$1.75; 18-24" \$2.25.

Our volume of sales and customers have increased annually.



Hybrid Seedlings—These are produced from seed collected from Hybrid plants. These are much superior in quality of leaf and flowers to the native varieties. They will also stand the sun better as we produce them in the open sun without shading. Colors are mixed.
15-18" \$2.75; 18-24" \$3.50; 2-2½' \$4.25; 2½-3' \$5.00.



Rhododendron Hybrid

Maximum — Heavy, extra large leaves. Flowers white to pink in June or July. This variety does best in heavy shade. 12-18" \$1.00; 18-24" \$1.75; 2-2½' \$2.00; 2½-3' \$2.50.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS

Demand on Hybrid Rhododendron exceeds production. Therefore our list continually changes. Varieties, sizes and prices on request.

SPURGE JAPANESE (*Pachysandra Terminalis*)—A splendid evergreen ground cover, with thick, glossy green foliage. Makes a dense mat or low growing cover plant. Excellent for edgings. Will grow in dense shade where grass will not.

2-year, 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$11.00

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

ALDER (*Alnus*)

European (*Alnus Glutinosa*)—A vigorous growing tree with dark dull green foliage. Valuable for planting in damp situations. 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.75.

Japanese (*Alnus Japonica*)—A handsome pyramidal tree 50 to 80 feet at maturity. Foliage dense and dark green. 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.75.

ARALIA (CASTOR) (*Acanthopanax Ricinifolium*)—A rapid growing, sparingly branched tree of sub-tropical effect. Studded with numerous stout prickles. 5-7 lobed leaves are toothed and arranged palmately. 18-24" \$.50; 2-3' \$.65; 3-4' \$1.00.

ASH (*Fraxinus*)

American White—Tall, rapid grower with smooth gray bark and glossy fern-like leaves. Fine for grouping or street planting. 8-10' \$1.50; 10-12' \$1.75.

Blue (*Quadrangulata*)—Native of Tennessee. Fast growing. Flowers before leaves appear. Bark inclined to be winged on young trees and very rough on older trees. Useful as lawn specimen or avenue tree. 5-6' \$1.00; 6-8' \$1.50.

BALD CYPRESS (*Taxodium Distichum*)—Tall, pyramidal, symmetrical, deciduous tree with feathery foliage. A real novelty. Dug B & B. 3-4' \$3.00; 4-5' \$4.00; 5-6' \$5.00.

Prices: F. O. B. Fairview on orders amounting to \$10.00 or more. On orders under \$10.00 add 10% for packing charges. Discounts: 5 or more of one variety and size—15% except where noted.

**BEECH** (*Fagus*)

European—Slow growing tree but develops into handsome heavy specimen with dark green glossy leaves. B & B. 2-3' \$1.50.

Rivers's Purple—One of the most beautiful and outstanding trees with colored foliage. Slow growing but eventually makes a large handsome tree. 18-24" \$2.50; 3-4' \$4.00 ; 4-5' \$5.00.

BIRCH (*Betulus*)

Canoe or Paper Bark—Makes a graceful tree with shiny leaves. Picturesque paper bark, very white when older. 4-6' \$.90; 6-8' \$1.25.

Cut Leaf Weeping—Graceful tree for lawn planting. Bark white, leaves cut and branchlets drooping. 5-6' \$1.50; 6-8' \$2.00.

BUCKEYE (OHIO) (*Aesculus Glabra*)—Makes a small tree of handsome appearance with yellow flowers in May. 3-4' \$1.00; 4-5' \$1.50.

CATALPA BUNGEI (*Umbrella Tree*)—Grafted on stems four to six feet high and makes umbrella shaped tree without trimming. Flourishes well in all soils. Usually set in pairs. 3 year heads, 5-6' stems \$1.25.

*Catalpa Bungei*

Astrosanguinea—This variety contrasts with the others by reason of its darker purplish colors. 3-4' \$1.00.

Betchel's—Delicate pink, perfectly double flowers. A slow grower. 3-4' \$.80; 4-5' \$1.00.

Eleyi—New, red flowering variety, single flowers. 4-5' \$.75; 5-6' \$1.00.

Floribunda—Literally covered with single rose colored flowers in early Spring. Yellow fruit. 3-4' \$.90.

Sargenti—Dwarf, considerably smaller than preceding varieties. Single dark pink flowers, followed by showy red fruit. 3-4' \$1.00.

*Birch, Cut Leaf Weeping*

CHESTNUT, CHINESE HAIRY—A blight resistant Chestnut. Demand exceeds supply, and we are unable to supply any large sizes. 1-year seedlings 12-15" \$.25. \$20.00 per 100.

CRAB, FLOWERING—The Flowering Crabs form small compact trees. Used in lawn groups and high borders. The flowers which are like small double roses are followed by ornamental fruits.

*Flowering Crab*



DOGWOOD FLOWERING (*Cornus*)

DOGWOOD (*Cornus Floridus*)—Flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, produced in Spring before the leaves appear. Spreading and irregular. Makes a beautiful lawn specimen or background tree.

White—2-3' \$.75; 3-4' \$1.00; 4-5' \$1.25.

Red—2-3' \$1.60; 3-4' \$2.00.

DOGWOOD KOUSA (*Cornus Kousa*)—Native of Japan and China. Makes a dense small tree growing to 20 feet, with glossy green leaves followed by creamy white flowers in June, and these in turn by cherry-like scarlet fruits, which are attractive to the birds. 2-3' \$.90; 3-4' \$1.25.

DOGWOOD PAGODA (*Cornus Alternifolia*)—A very picturesque small tree. Branches spread horizontally and are borne in whorls. Flat cymes of white flowers in June, followed by an abundance of blue-black berries. Attains a height of 15 to 20 feet. 2-3' \$.60; 3-4' \$.75; 4-6' \$1.00; 6-8' \$1.25.



Flowering Dogwood

ELMS (*Ulmus*)

American—Most beautiful of all shade trees. Fast in growth with a rounded drooping graceful top. Indispensible as a shade tree, because of its great spread of branches. 8-10' \$1.35; 10-12' \$1.50; 1½-2" Cal. \$2.00; 2-2½" \$2.75; 2½-3" \$5.00; 3-4" \$7.50.

Moline—A remarkable new variety of extremely strong growth and large handsome deep grained foliage. 1½-2" Cal. \$2.00; 2-2½" \$2.50.

Vase-shaped—Budded from the typical spreading elm which has been selected for its splendid characteristics. Large deep grained foliage, clean stem and vigorous growth. 1½-2" Cal. \$2.00; 2-2½" \$2.50.

Chinese (*Ulmus Pumila*)—It is heavily foliaged with small leaves and makes a graceful full head. This tree does not grow as rapidly in this climate as in the West, however, it is perfectly hardy and worthy of planting either as a street tree or as a lawn specimen. 1¼-1½" Cal. \$1.50; 1½-2" \$2.00; 2-2½" \$2.75; 2½-3" \$4.00.



American Elm

EUPTELEA POLYANDRA—Graceful, bushy small tree resembling Linden in habit and foliage. The bright green leaves are slender stalked and the tree is conspicuous in early Spring from the bright red anther of its flower. 2-3' \$.75; 3-4' \$1.00; 4-5' \$1.25.

HORSECHESTNUT (*Aesculus*)

European (*Hippocastanum*)—Common to many yards. 4-5' \$1.25; 5-6' \$1.75; 6-8' \$2.25.

Red (*Carnea*)—Flowers flesh color to scarlet. More dwarf than common Horsechestnut. 2-3' \$1.50.

KATSURA TREE (*Cercidiphyllum Japonicum*)—A bushy symmetrical upright tree, usually with several trunks maturing at 20 to 30 feet. Slender branches covered with handsome foliage, beautiful Spring and Autumn colors. One of the best introductions from Japan. 2-3' \$.60; 3-4' \$1.00; 4-5' \$1.25.

*European Sycamore*

European (*Vulgaris*)—A fine ornamental tree with handsome heart-shaped foliage and fragrant flowers. Growth is comparatively rapid with a regular pyramidal habit when young. Used for either shade or avenue trees. 6-8, 1¼-1½" Cal. \$1.50; 8-10' 1½-1¾" \$2.00; 1¾-2" \$2.50; 2-2½" \$3.25.

LOCUST (*Yellow, Black or Common*)—For reforestation or holding steep banks. 12-18" \$12.50 per M.

MAGNOLIAS

Acuminata (*Cucumber Tree*)—A beautiful pyramidal tree, attaining a great height with spreading branches. Large dark bluish green leaves are 6 to 9 inches long. 5-6' \$1.75; 6-8' \$2.00; 8-10' \$3.00.

Glauca (*Sweet Bay*)—In a moist situation this tree grows to a height of 30 feet, but much smaller in dry ground. Its thick waxy leaves are nearly evergreen. Delightfully fragrant, creamy flowers in June. 18-24" \$1.50; 2-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$2.75; 4-5' \$3.50.

Solangeana (*Saucer Magnolia*)—One of the finest of the flowering trees, growing to 20 feet. Flowers even when small with cup-shaped blossoms 3 to 5 inches across. Blooms purplish-pink and white appear before its massive, glossy leaves. **Transplanted best in early Spring. Let us book your order and ship at the proper season.** Dug. B & B. 18-24" \$1.75; 2-3' \$2.75; 3-4' \$4.00.

EUROPEAN SYCAMORE—A rapid growing, wide spreading tree, with deep lobed palmate leaves. Valuable for its handsome foliage, hardiness and free growth. Bark grayish green in summer, mottled creamy white in winter. 6-8' \$1.00; 8-10' \$1.50; 1½-2" Cal. \$2.25; 2-2½" \$3.00; 2½-3" \$4.00.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus Dioica*)—A slow growing native tree with smooth gray bark and alternate blue-green leaves which are twice compounded, 1½-3' long. Large panicles of greenish white flowers are followed by pods which persist throughout the winter. Seed were used for coffee west of the Alleghenies before and during the Revolutionary War. Picturesque outline. 2-3' \$.75; 3-4' \$1.00; 4-5' \$1.35; 5-6' \$1.75.

LARCH JAPANESE (*Larix Leptoleptis*)

A fast growing deciduous conifer with all the beauty of an evergreen in summer. Foliage bright green turning to a distinct rich yellow in Autumn. Makes a fine lawn or border tree. Very attractive and popular wherever it is used. Fall or very early Spring planting advised. Dug B & B. 6-8' \$2.50; 10-12' \$6.00.

LINDEN (*Tilia*)

American (*Basswood*)—Fast growing tree with loose open-growing head. Fragrant yellow flowers. 6-8' \$1.35; 8-10' \$1.50.

*Japanese Larch*

Every day you are judged by the appearance of your home grounds.



Solangeana Nigra—Variety of former with deep blood red bloom. 18-24" \$2.00; 2-3' \$3.00

Triparitita (*Umbrella Magnolia*)—This variety grows into a small to medium size shade tree, and is a beautiful specimen with its extra large leaves which sometimes grow 2 feet long and 8 inches across. Pure white waxy flowers are sparsely produced in early Spring. B & B. 4-5' \$3.00.

Yulan (*Magnolia Denudata*)—Pure white flowers before the leaves appear. Does not attain a height of over 20 feet. B. & B. 18-24" \$3.00.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE (*Ginkgo*)—A strikingly handsome street or lawn tree, defying smoke, dust and insects. Erect, pyramidal form with small heart-shaped leaves. 6-8' \$2.25.

MAPLES (*Acer*)

Amur (*Ginnala*)—Graceful and valuable for bright red autumn coloring; twiggy habit of growth. 18-24" \$.45; 2-3' \$.60.

Japanese (*Polymorphum*)—A handsome shrub or small tree of dense though graceful habit. Has a very attractive coloring in Spring and Fall. The parent of the many named varieties. B & B. 18-24" \$1.25; 2-3' \$1.75.

Japanese Blood Leaf—A grafted variety with blood red leaves. Very showy. Because of slow growth and heavy demand, general supply is limited. B & B. 12-18" \$1.50; 18-24" 2.00 2-3'-\$2.75

Japanese Blood Leaf (*Ochi Beni*)—A variety holding a deeper red throughout the Summer. B & B. 15-18" \$2.00; 18-24" \$2.25; 2-3' \$3.00.

Japanese Moonleaf—Very slow 'growing dwarf tree or shrub with round golden leaves. 2-year grafts 6-8" \$1.00; 12-15" \$2.50.

Japanese Shredded Blood Leaf—A very dwarf type with finely shredded or fernlike leaves. This is also a red leaved variety. Makes a wide mound solid from the ground. B & B. 12-15" \$1.75; 15-18" \$2.50; 18-24" \$3.25; 2-2½' \$4.00; 2½-3' \$5.00.

Norway—One of the hardiest shade trees and one of the most ornamental. It has broad, showy leaves and furnishes a dense shade throughout the Summer. Neat compact habit with a rounded head.

7-8' 1-1¼" Cal. \$1.50; 8-10' 1¼-1½" \$1.90; 1½-1¾" \$2.25; 1¾-2" \$3.00; 2-2½" \$4.00; 2½-3" \$5.50; 3-4" \$8.00.

Red Swamp or Scarlet—A very valuable tree for street or park planting. Attractive at every season for its excellent habit. Bright red flowers in early Spring. It possesses beautiful foliage which turns a bright orange in Autumn. 6-8' \$1.25; 8-10' 1¼-1½" \$2.00; 1½-2" \$2.75; 2-3" \$5.00.

Schwedler's—This is a purple leaved Norway Maple, having all the ornamental beauty of the Norway with the added attraction of pleasing reddish leaves in Spring changing to purplish in summer.

7-8' \$2.00; 8-10' \$2.75; 1½-2" \$4.00.

Silver—A hardy, rapid growing maple. Valuable for quick shade. Leaves silvery gray and deeply serrated. 8-10' 1¼-1½" Cal. \$1.25; 1½-2" \$1.65; 2-2½" \$2.00.

Striped Maple (*Moosewood*)—Handsome, medium sized tree of upright, dense habit, with bright green large foliage, turning clear yellow in autumn, and attractive even in winter with its smooth greenish bark striped with white. Prefers a moist situation and is very useful as a background specimen in shrubbery and landscaping of banks or borders. 3-4' \$1.25; 4-5' \$1.50



Maple Norway



Maple, Sugar or Hard—Our native tree and grandest of all shade trees. Somewhat slow in growth when small, but quite rapid as the tree becomes established. It makes a straight, spreading and symmetrical tree of grand proportions and lives as a landmark for ages to come. We have some exceptionally fine stock. 1¼-1½" Cal. \$1.75; 1½-1¾" \$2.00; 1¾-2" \$3.25; 2-2½" \$4.00.

MULBERRY TEA'S WEEPING—Long slender branches curve gracefully to the ground, forming an umbrella-shaped head. 2-year heads on 4 to 5 foot stems \$2.00.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*)

American—Native. Somewhat stronger grower than European Mountain Ash. Berries orange color and very large. 6-8' \$1.25; 8-10' \$1.50; 10-12' \$2.00.

European—A graceful tree with gray green fern-like foliage. Bears large panicles of bright scarlet berries which hang on well into the Winter. 6-8' \$1.25; 8-10' \$1.50; 10-12' 1½-2" Cal. \$2.25.

Japanese (*Commixta*)—Grows to 25 feet. Fruit red and small. [3-4' \$.50; 4-6' \$1.00.

Oak Leaf—A hybrid form similar to type in general character. [Leaves however are distinctly different resembling that of the Oak. 6-8' \$1.50.



Red Oak

Simon's—Matures into a medium sized bushy tree. Growth, however, is very rapid. Leaves are a glossy green, bluntly oval, tapering to the stem. Small branchlets carry a reddish cast in contrast to the light green of the heavy wood. 4-6' \$.40; 6-8' \$.65; 8-10' \$.75; 10-12' \$1.00.

PRUNUS (*Plum*)

Newport (*Purple Leaved Plum*)—Makes a small tree with purple leaves. Excellent for background in the shrubbery border for contrast. 5-6' \$.60; 6-8' \$.90.

Triloba (*Double Flowering Plum*)—This is really just a large growing shrub attaining 6 to 7 feet at maturity, decked with double pink flowers very early in the spring before the leaves appear. 2-3' \$.60; 3-4' \$.75.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Eleagnus Augustifolia*)—A small tree growing to 20 or 30 feet with dark green bark and small silvery leaves. In habit of growth it closely resembles the Willow. Deep golden blooms followed by ornamental olive fruit. 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.60; 4-6' \$.75; 6-8' \$1.00.

OAK (*Quercus*)

Pin (*Palustris*)—Almost pyramidal in habit. Grows rapidly and develops the family characteristics sooner than most oak. When older it is half weeping as the lower branches touch the ground. 6-8' 1-1¼" Cal. \$1.75; 8-10' 1¼-1½" \$2.50; 1½-2" \$4.00; 2-2½" \$5.00; 2½-3" \$6.50.

Red (*Rubra*)—A tall growing tree unusually large in leaf and quick in growth. Foliage purplish crimson in Fall. Matures into a beautiful lawn specimen. 1½-2" Cal. \$3.50; 2-2½" \$5.00.

POPLARS (*Populus*)

Boleana—A most attractive tree with dark green glossy leaves which are silvery-white underneath, give an added charm when the wind blows as they show up prominently. Similar columnar habit to Lombardy Poplar. 6-8' \$.65; 8-10' \$.85; 10-12' \$1.10.

Lombardy—Tall spire-like character valued for landscape works and screens. If interested in large quantities, write for prices. 5-6' \$.50; 6-8' \$.65; 8-10' \$.75.



SHADBLOW (DOWNEY) (*Amelanchier Canadensis*)—Also called Juneberry. A bushy tree growing 20 to 30 feet. White flowers in the Spring before the leaves appear; followed by berries which are attractive to the birds. 2-3' \$.45; 3-4' \$.65; 4-5' \$.90; 5-6' \$1.25.

SUMAC FERN LEAVED—A beautiful Sumac. The leaves are finely shredded making it look like a huge fern. The Autumn coloring of Sumac is truly very attractive. 3-4' \$.60; 4-6' \$1.00.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*)—A beautiful pyramidal tree of very symmetrical habit with maple-like lustrous leaves which assume a deep crimson in Autumn. In Winter this tree is conspicuous for its unusual corky branches and deeply furrowed bark. It requires close pruning when transplanted. 8-10' 1½-2" Cal. \$3.50.

THORNS (*Crataegus*)

Cordata (*Washington Thorn*)—Slow growing bushy tree with small brilliant redberries, which persist nearly all winter. Has a brilliant Autumn effect. 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.60.

Grass Galli (*Cockspur Thorn*)—The deep green shiny leaves make this Hawthorn distinctive. The white flowers are also conspicuous. 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.60.

Oxyantha (*English Hawthorn*)—Slow growing tree maturing at 12 to 15 feet. Single white flowers followed by scarlet fruit. These develop with a regular outline. Thorns are very popular because of the natural effect they produce. 3-4' \$.75; 4-5' \$1.00; 5-7' \$1.50.

Oxyantha Pauli (*Paul's Scarlet Thorn*)—Flowers are very double, deep crimson with scarlet shade. 3-4' \$1.25; 4-5' \$1.50; 5-6' \$1.75; 6-8' \$2.25.

TULIP TREE (*White Wood*)—A fast growing tree which develops into a fine symmetrical and pyramidal shade tree. Has handsome waxy, light green leaves, which are square and pointed. Allied to the Magnolia. It derives its name from the large tulip-like flowers which are conspicuous. 6-8' \$1.25; 8-10' \$1.50; 10-12' \$1.75; 1¾-2" Cal. \$2.50.

WILLOWS (*Salix*) Salamon's Weeping—We consider this variety the best of the weeping willows. It is of rapid growth and makes height quickly. 5-6' \$.75; 6-8' \$1.00; 10-12' \$2.00.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Our shrubs are all heavy, well developed stock, planted with ample spacing and carefully cultivated to assure the best of quality. Along with our evergreens we have built up a variety which enables us to meet completely the needs of exacting landscape plans.

ALMONDS, FLOWERING—Early Spring flowering shrubs, with beautiful small, double pink flowers snuggling close to the twigs. 18-24" \$.45; 2-3' \$.55.

ALTHEA (*Rose of Sharon*)—Blooms late in August or September with a profusion of large and brightly colored flowers. Grows upright to 12 or 15 feet. Colors—Double Red, White, Blue or Purple. 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.

AMORPHA

Canescens (*Lead plant*)—A choice dwarf plant growing 2 to 3 feet high with long spikes of delicate blue flowers in July. 8-12" \$.30; 12-15" \$.40; 15-18" \$.50.

Fruiticosa (*Indigo*)—Growing 6 to 10 feet tall, it makes an interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit. Fine, feathery foliage. Remarkable for the unusual color of its dark violet purplish flowers. 18-24" \$.25; 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45.

ARALIA

Pentaphylla—A graceful shrub with arching branches and bright green, shining foliage. Excellent on rocky banks and slopes. Resists smoke. Makes a small tree in time. Greenish white flowers in long umbels. 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45.

Spinosa (*Hercules Club*)—Shrub or small tree grow to 10 feet. Sometimes called "Devil's Walking Stick." Single spined stalk with large twice pinnate leaves producing a large cluster of white flowers directly on the top in July. Useful for tropical effect. 5-7' \$.90.



Flowering Almond

**ARONIA (Chokeberry)**

Attractive upright shrub growing to 8 feet with pale green leaves which are vividly red in Fall. Delicate white flowers in May are followed by attractive glossy berries which persist well along into the winter.

Arbutifolia (*Red Chokeberry*)—18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.50.

Melanocarpa (*Black Chokeberry*)—18-24" \$.30; 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.

AZALEA—Azaleas are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs bearing an abundance of brilliant flowers in the latter part of May and June. They are the deciduous branch of the Rhododendron family and require an acid soil condition and in direct contrast to the shade loving Rhododendrons, they need a sunny location to bring forth the most bloom. In planting Azaleas use some peat moss mixed half and half with the soil. A well drained spot, watered thoroughly about once each week, makes an ideal condition. We are specializing in the growing of this wonderful plant family.

Calendulacea (*Flame Azalea*)—Another native variety whose home is in the Carolina Mountains. Blooms the first of June while the new foliage is appearing. Very showy orange to canary yellow bloom. Maximum height of plant 5 feet, growth slow. 15-18" \$1.35; 18-24" \$1.75; 2-2½' \$2.00.

Mollis (*Chinese Azalea*)—A super-excellent Chinese variety with extra large deep pink, salmon or bright yellow flowers which are dependable for Decoration Day bloom. Large hairy leaves thickly cover the plant after the bloom disappears. We are propagating many thousand of these showy specimens. Growth slow to 4 ft. Heavily budded specimens. 12-15" \$.90; 15-18" \$1.25; 18-24" \$1.75; 2-2½' \$2.25.



Azalea Mollis

Mucronulatum (*Korean Azalea*)—A new variety which has met with popular approval. This is a fast growing upright type which attains a height of 7 feet. Blooms very early in April and May before the other varieties. Pale rosy-purple flowers are borne solitarily and scattered throughout the entire plant. Semi-evergreen. 12-15" \$.75; 18-24" \$1.25; 2-3' \$2.00; 3-4' \$2.50.

Schlippenbachii (*Royal Azalea*)—Another native of the Orient. This azalea has only recently been offered to the American Public. It is a slow growing, heavily branched shrub attaining after many years a height of approximately 4 feet. The 3 to 5 inch leaves, which are bluntly rounded on the outer end, are much larger than those of the other azaleas. Bright rose-pink flowers spotted with brown 2 to 3 inches across are borne with the leaves. 8-10" \$.90; 10-12" \$1.25; 12-15" \$1.75; 15-18" \$2.25.

Yodogawa (*Yodogawa Azalea*)—This is a hybrid azalea of exceptional merit with small semi-evergreen leaves. Slow in growth, eventually making a heavy round bush 3 to 4 feet in height. Double pinkish-lavender flowers early in June. 10-12" \$1.35; 12-15" \$1.50; 15-18" \$1.85; 18-24" \$2.50.

BARBERRY (Berberis)

Japanese—Small dense foliage, bright green in color, turning to orange and red in Autumn. Valuable for hedges. May be pruned to any form or height. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Does not carry wheat rust. Bright red berries hang on all Winter. 3 year heavy plants.

12-15" \$.12	10 for \$1.00	100 for \$7.50
15-18" .15	10 for 1.25	100 for 11.00
18-24" .20	10 for 1.60	100 for 13.50
2-2½' .25	10 for 2.00	100 for 16.50

The backyard should be a place of beauty. Screen out that objectional view.



BARBERRY—Continued

Japanese Box—A very desirable dwarf Barberry with such compact even growth that it can be trimmed to shape like Boxwood. Makes a very desirable hedge around the formal garden or wherever a neat compact hedge is desired. We recommend this as the proper plant to use in front of evergreens where protection is desired. 9-12" \$.25; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$18.00; 12-15" \$.35; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

Japanese Red Leaved—A new introduction with all the good characteristics of the parent. Leaves blood red throughout the growing season and with intensified fall coloring. Should be planted in sun for best color. 15-18" \$.25, 100 for \$16.00; 18-24" \$.35, 100 for \$25.00; 2-2½' \$.45.

Korean (*Koreana*)—A handsome species of Barberry with broad leaves which are mottled with red veins or splotches; coloring intensely brilliant in Autumn. Clusters of bright red fruit persist all winter. Matures at 6 feet and makes a very interesting specimen plant or desirable hedge 4 to 6 feet high. 12-18" \$.30, 100 for \$22.50; 18-24" \$.40, 100 for \$30.00; 2-3' \$.50, 100 for \$37.50.

Truehedge Columnberry (*Plant Patent No. 110*)—An upright strain of Japanese Barberry with richer foliage. Prolific fruiting. Requires very little trimming and makes up rapidly into a very desirable hedge. Prices net.

9-12" 10 for \$2.50

25 for \$5.00

100 for \$18.50

12-15" 10 for \$3.20

25 for \$6.75

100 for \$25.00

15-18" 10 for \$4.00

25 for \$8.75

100 for \$32.50

BENZOIN AESTIVALE (*Spicebush*)—A medium growing shrub with yellow flowers in April followed by scarlet berries. Fragrant leaves which have a beautiful Autumn coloring. 18-24" \$.35.

BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus*) **Frangula** (*Glossy*)—Valuable as a background shrub or a sturdy hedge. Grows to 8 feet. Glossy dark green leaves are set off in early Fall with persistent red berries which later turn black. 3-4' \$.35; 100 for \$25.00.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush)

Magnifica—One of the most admired and desired of shrubs. Blooms from August until frost kills the foliage in fall. Light purple flowers ten inches long and three inches in diameter are not unusual. Very fragrant, attracting butterflies. 2 yr. No. 1 \$.30

Ile de France—New. Dark purple flowers. 2 yr. No. 1 \$.45.

CALLICARPA PURPUREA (*Chinese Beauty Berry*)—A pretty shrub with graceful habit growing 3 to 4 feet high. Especially attractive in August and September with its lavender or orchid colored berries. 18-24" \$.35.



Buddleia or Butterfly Bush

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS (*Sweet Scented Shrub*)—Upright to 6 feet, clothing its straight reddish shoots with large glossy leaves. Flowers double, chocolate red. 18-24" \$.25; 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS (*Siberian Pea Tree*)—Large growing shrub to twelve feet. Yellow pea-shaped flowers in May. 2-3' \$.25; 3-4' \$.35.



Calycanthus Floridus



CEANOTHUS AMERICAN (*Jersey Tea*)—Low erect shrub to three feet. White flowers in spiked racemes. 18-24" \$.50.

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS (*Button Bush*)—Round heads creamy white flowers July to September. Glossy foliage. Likes moist soil. 18-24" \$.25; 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45.

CLERODENDRON TRICHOTOMUM (*Harlequin Glorybower*)—A handsome shrub with large heart-shaped leaves. Winter kills to the top of the ground like Buddleia but grows 4 to 8 feet in one year producing fresh new growth. White flowers with conspicuous reddish brown calyx are followed by bright blue fruit. 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.75.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA (*Sweet Pepper Bush*)—A beautiful little shrub covered in August and September with small white spikes which are delightfully fragrant. Grows 3 to 5 feet and makes a fine sub-shrub. 15-18" \$.35; 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.50.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS (*Common Bladder-Senna*)—Upright shrub to 10 feet with pale green foliage. Grown chiefly for yellow flowers followed by decorative pods. 3-4' \$.40; 4-5' \$.60.

COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA (*Sweet Fern*)—A small native shrub growing 3 to 5 feet. Useful for covering banks and to grow on sterile sandy and stony soil. It is an attractive undershrub with fern-like, scented foliage and brownish head of imperfect flowers. 15-18" \$.40; 18-24" \$.50.

CORNELIAN CHERRY (*Cornus Mas*)—Handsome shrub or small tree of dense growth. Very attractive in early Spring with its yellow flowers and again in the Fall with its shining scarlet fruit. 2-3' \$.55; 3-4' \$.70; 4-5' \$1.00.

COTONEASTER—The Cotoneaster family is very interesting. An assorted group of them makes a valuable addition to the garden. Their leaves are small, round and glossy. Minute flowers are followed by glossy berries. Habit in general is semi-spreading.

Bullata—A spreading shrub growing to 6 feet. Pinkish flowers followed by red persistent fruits. 12-18" \$.40; 18-24" \$.60.

Divaricata Nitens (*Spreading Cotoneaster*)—Grows to 6 feet. Persistent dark red fruit which turns to black. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.70.

Moupinensis (*Mupin Cotoneaster*)—Spreading shrub to 10 feet. Pinkish flowers in clusters followed by black fruit. Large heavy veined leaves glossy above, gray green below. 18-24" \$.60; 2-3' \$.75.

Simonsi (*Simon's*)—Semi-evergreen shrub to 4 feet with loose spreading habit. Shining red fruit in abundance. 18-24" \$.60; 2-3' \$.75.

Wilsoni—Grows to 5 feet. Fruit red. 18-24" \$.50; 2-3' \$.65.

CYTISSUS (*Broom*)—Woody subjects chiefly grown for their profusely produced yellow bloom and for their slender twigged branches with bright green bark. Adapted for borders or shrubbery.

Nigricans (*Spike Broom*)—Grows to 4 feet with erect habit. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45.

Scoparius (*Scotch Broom*)—Grows to 10 feet with erect habit. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45.

Scoparius Andreanus (*Paradise Broom*)—Grows to 10 feet. A beautiful and striking variety. Yellow flowers with dark crimson wings. 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.50.

Supinus (*Big Flower Broom*)—Shrub to 3 feet with erect and sometimes spreading habit. Flowers yellow about 1 inch long. 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.50.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)—Mainly valuable for use as filler plants. Leaves bright and variegated on some varieties. White flowers borne in flat cymes are followed by decorative berries which attract the birds. The bright and glossy bark is brilliant and many colored for which reason they are fine in group plantings for winter effects.



Gold Bark (*Cornus Lutea*)—Attains a height of about 5 feet. In winter the bright yellow bark livens up the landscape. This variety and the red barked varieties work well together for contrast. 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45.

Gray Bark (*Cornus Paniculata*)—A well rounded compact bush growing to 6 feet, bearing small white flowers in May followed by white fruit or berries on noticeable red stems. 18-24" \$.30; 2-3' \$.40.

Red Bark (*Cornus Siberica*)—In Winter the bright red bark of this shrub offers deep contrast to the more sombre colors of other wood. Grows 5 to 6 feet high. 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.35; 4-5' \$.45.

Red Osier (*Cornus Stolonifera*)—Medium sized shrub, dark red bark and white flowers followed by white berries. 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.40.

Silver Blotch (*Cornus Siberica Elegentissima*)—Furnishes all the beauty of the Red Barked Dogwood in Winter with the added attraction of beautiful variegated leaves in summer. Very showy and one of the best shrubs. Can be kept compact by pruning. 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.50.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (*Japanese Quince*)—A very showy bushy shrub of medium size with protective thorns. Blooms early with fiery red flowers. 12-18" \$.25; 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45.

Pygmea (*Dwarf Japanese Quince*)—Dwarf spreading shrub to 3 feet. Flowers more salmon in color than Japonica. Excellent for heavy hedges. 12-18" \$.25; 18-24" \$.35.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFOLIUM (*Bush Clover*)—Showy purple flowers in late summer. Grows 3 to 5 feet high and winter kills back to the ground only to come up the next year thicker and heavier than the previous year. Makes an attractive shrub as it blooms when other flowering shrubs are mostly out of flower. 3-4' \$.40.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

DAPHNE MEZEREUM (*February Daphne*)—A slow growing erect deciduous shrub growing to 4 feet. Cone shaped racemes of very fragrant deep red flowers in March before the leaves appear. Scarlet fruit. 9-12" \$.50.

DEUTZIA—Tall upright plants which bloom in June. Flowers dainty bell or tassel shaped, borne thickly in clusters along its branches.

Candidissima—Double pure white.

Crenata—Single pure white, distinct type.

Crenata Fl. Pl.—Double white, striped pink.

Pride of Rochester—Grows 6 to 8 feet high. Blooms prolifically in May before the others with double white flowers.

Price on above tall growing Deutzia 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.35; 4-6' \$.45.

Gracilis—A dwarf growing variety, not exceeding 3 feet at maturity. A mass of pure white flowers in May.

Excellent for foreground for larger shrubbery. 15-18" \$.35.

Lemoine—Medium grower of upright habit; long spikes of white flowers. Matures 4 to 5 feet. This is the intermediate grower between the taller and dwarf varieties. 18-24" \$.35; 2-2½' \$.40.

ELEAGNUS ARGENTEA (*Silverberry*)—A fine large upright shrub excellent for high border. Leaves silvery on both sides, fragrant yellow flowers. 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.

ELSHOLTZIA STAUNTONI—A very attractive late summer flowering shrub growing 3 to 4 feet with very showy lilac purple flowers. 18-24" \$.45.

ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS (*Redvein Enkianthus*)—Handsome erect shrub to 15 feet. Should be associated with Ericaceous plant material. Yellowish pale orange flowers. Brilliant Autumn coloring. 18-24" B&B. \$1.75; 2-2½' \$.25.



Evonymus Americana

**EVONYMOUS**

Americana (*Strawberry Shrub*)—Upright shrub to 8 feet. The tips of the branches are pendulous and covered with pleasing glossy foliage. Yellowish or reddish green flowers in June followed by showy pink fruit in September and October. Makes a very pleasing effect when planted with shrubbery or grouped alone. 2-3' \$.40.

Alatus (*Wing Burning Bush*)—Spreading shrub to 8 feet with corky winged branches. A fine shrub for solitary planting as well as for massing. The rich red and crimson of its leaves are very showy in Autumn. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45; 3-4' \$.60; 4-5' \$.75.

*Forsythia*

Alatus Compacta (*Dwarf Winged Burning Bush*)—Dwarf compact form of the type growing to five feet. 12-18" \$.40; 18-24" \$.50.

Atropurpureans (*Wahoo*)—A large shrub or small tree with interesting shiny leaves which turn to beautiful reddish shades in the Fall. Has an abundance of showy red fruit in September very similar to Evonymous Americana. 3-4' \$.55; 4-6' \$.80.

Yeodense—Grows to 8 feet. Very attractive fruit. Fine Fall coloring. 2-3' \$.45; 3-4' \$.60.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (*Pearl Bush*)—One of the showiest flowering shrubs. Grows to a height of 6 to 8 ft. The early buds look like pearls, opening into long gleaming sprays of pure white. 3-4' \$.40; 4-5' \$.45; 5-6' \$.55.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

Splendid shrubs growing quite tall, brightening the garden in early spring, before the leaves appear, with masses of yellow flowers. Prices on all Forsythia. 18-24" \$.25; 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.35; 4-5' \$.40; 5-6' \$.50.

Fortunei—This variety has arching branches and is a vigorous grower.

Intermedia—The earliest blooming type. Growth upright.

Spectabilis—Most profuse of all, with large rich golden flowers.

Suspensa—Used to cover arches, stone fences, etc. Also one of the best shrubs obtainable for holding steep banks. 18-24" \$15.00 per 100; 2-3' \$18.00 per 100; 3-4' \$25.00 per 100.

Viridissima—The most upright, having very brilliant green foliage, which sets off the plant during the Summer.

FRINGE PURPLE (*Rhus Cotinus*) **SMOKE TREE**—A spreading shrub or small tree. In mid-summer it is overhung with persistent mist-like flowers which are light lavender and give impression of smoke when seen from a distance. The color of the flowers change throughout each day. 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.75.

*Smoke Tree*

Use Honeysuckle for hedges and backgrounds.



FRINGE WHITE (*Chionanthus Virginica*)—A very showy shrub with large leathery leaves and lace-like white flowers which persist over a long season are borne in graceful drooping panicles. Grows to small tree-like proportions retaining the branches well to the ground. 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.65; 4-5' \$1.00.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA (*Great Silver Bell*)—A large growing shrub to 12 feet with large dark green leaves. Snow white bell shaped flowers are profusely borne along the branchlets in May. 3-4' \$.55.

HONEYSUCKLE BUSH (*Lonicera*)—The Honeysuckles have early, white to pinkish red blossoms which are followed by an abundance of orange to red colored berries. They are among the first of the shrubs to break forth in Spring and their bright green foliage is indeed welcome in contrast to their yet sleeping neighbors. Will do well in partial shade and makes an excellent high hedge or background shrub.

Amur (*Maacki*)—Vigorous grower 12 to 15 feet. White flowers followed by red fruit.

Bella Albida—Grows vigorously attaining 8-10 feet. Flowers white, fruit red.

Bella Rosea—Attains 8 feet; flowers pink.

Fragrantissima—A favorite drooping type distinguished by its dark leathery leaves which are practically evergreen if in a sheltered position. It derives its name from the intense fragrance of its tiny pinkish white flowers. Blossoms very early in small clusters.

Manchurian Ruprechtiana—Strong grower to 12 feet. Flowers white. Fruits red or sometimes yellow.

Morrowi Red Fruited—This is a spreading type growing to 6 feet. Early creamy white flowers followed by blood-red berries which are very attractive.

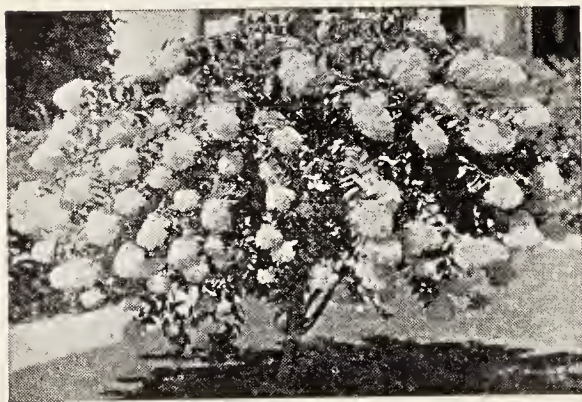
Morrowi Yellow Fruited—Like preceding with exception that the berries are yellow.

Tartarica—An upright tall growing shrub 8 to 10 feet. Small pinkish white blossoms followed by shiny red berries which hang on all Summer and Fall. Used extensively for high hedges.

Tartarica Rubra—Red flowers. Somewhat slower in growth, otherwise similar to the Tartarica.

Price on all above Honeysuckles—2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.40; 4-5' \$.45.

If interested in quantity for hedge write for special quotations.



Hydrangea Paniculata

HYDRANGEA

Paniculata Grandiflora (*Tree Hydrangea*)—Can be trained to tree form. Flowers massive and white, turning to pink, bronze and green. Flowers hang on most all winter. Conspicuous and effective. Bush form. 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.40; 4-5' \$.50.

Aborescens Grandiflora (*Hills of Snow*)—Flowers conspicuously white and imposing. Blooms July to September. If kept trimmed, will make solid masses. Three to five feet high. Excellent for borders. 18-24" \$.30; 2-3' \$.35.

Arborescens Type (*Smooth Hydrangea*)—This is the parent plant of Hills of Snow. Growth more rapid and vigorous. Flowers more single. Bark very smooth. 18-24" \$.30; 2-3' \$.35.

Nikko (*Blue Hydrangea*)—This is the much desired Blue Hydrangea. Large waxy leaves. Pink flowers on 1 year wood, blue flowers on 2 year wood. Will stand heavy shade. Needs winter protection or else the buds may freeze in severe winters. 8-12" \$1.00.

Oak Leaf (*Quercifolia*)—A very desirable shrub growing into compact round specimens 3 to 4 feet high with very large crinkled and rough leaves shaped like an oak leaf. Beautiful Autumn coloring and will succeed well in the shade. 12-18" \$.50; 18-24" \$.60.

HYPERICUM AUREA (*Golden St. Johnswort*)—Forms a dense shrub 2 to 3 feet with shiny blue-green foliage. Bright yellow flowers about two inches in diameter are borne persistently and abundantly in August and September. Does well in partial shade. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45.

**ILEX (Holly)**

Sieboldi (*Fine Toothed Holly*)—This is a deciduous Holly from Japan, resembling the following described native Ilex except that it is smaller in every respect. Bright red berries about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch across are abundantly borne in fall. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.70.

Verticillata (*Black Alder, Winterberry*)—Our native winterberry cut extensively for Christmas decorations. One of the best ornamental shrubs with bright red berries which persist nearly all winter and are rarely eaten by the birds. Mature at 4 to 6 feet. 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.50.

KERRIA

Japonica (*Single Kerria*)—A dwarf shrub with a multitude of numerous graceful green branches and brilliant serrated leaves. Single golden flowers from June to September. The bright green wood is very noticeable throughout the whole year. 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.50.

Japonica Fl. Pl. (*Double Kerria*)—Somewhat stronger in growth than the former. Double golden flowers. Prolific bloomer. This variety is not quite as hardy as the single Kerria sometimes winter killing back to the ground. It comes back however in one season to full proportion and bloom. 18-24" \$.50; 2-3' \$.65.

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS (*Beauty bush*)—A beautiful new shrub from China, growing to 6 feet with graceful arching habit. In June the deep pink buds open into beautifully marked pale flowers which are bell shaped and borne in clusters. 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.60.

LABURNUM VULGARE (*Golden Chain*)—The Golden Chain are handsome small trees with dark green trifoliate leaves falling late in Autumn without change in color. It has drooping (12-18") racemes of bright yellow flowers in late Spring, followed by long, narrow pods remaining on the tree a long time. Disease free. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45; 3-4' \$.60.

LILAC (Syringa)

Common—Although an old shrub, still it is one of the most admired. Every yard should have at least one lilac. We offer them in wide variations. 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45; 4-5' \$.60.

Hybrid Seedlings—We have a large block of lilacs propagated from seed taken from French Hybrids. These, with hardly an exception, run better than common lilac. Colors from white to deep blue. Flowers single and double. **Price same as Common Lilac.**

*Lilacs*

Japonica (*Japanese Tree Lilac*)—Loose bunches of creamy white flowers, June-July. Handsome foliage; grows into well-shaped specimen. 3-4' \$.60.

Josikea (*Hungarian Lilac*)—Shiny dark green foliage with violet flowers in June. 2-3' \$.45; 3-4' \$.60.

Late (*Villosa*)—Blossoms about one month later than other lilacs, purplish lilac color. Bushy compact habit growing to 8 feet. 3-4' \$.55.

Persian Purple—Dwarf growing with slender branches and narrow leaves. The minute single flowers in loose panicles make it very odd and attractive. 2-3' \$.45; 3-4' \$.60.

FRENCH HYBRID

These have been developed by careful selection from the common lilac.

Prices on Hybrid Lilacs—2-3' \$.60; 3-4' \$.75.

Belle de Nancy—Satiny rose white.

Chas. Joly—Double violet or wine purple.

Chas. X—Reddish purple, single.

Congo—Red, single.

Doyan Kettler—Double light pink.

Mme. Lemoine—Large double white.

Michael Buchner—Pale lilac. Double flowers and double clusters. Medium to dwarf habit of growth.

President Grevy—Double blue.



MENZIESIA PILOSA (*Alleghany Menziesia*)—An Ericaceous plant useful for underplanting in shady dry woods. Brilliant Fall coloring. B&B. 15-18" \$.90; 18-24" \$1.35; 2-3' \$1.50.

MYRICA CAROLINIENSIS (*Bayberry*)—A handsome shrub semi-evergreen growing 2 to 5 feet high. Makes a very attractive border shrub. Leaves gray beneath, glaucous above. Grayish white fruit in winter. 12-18" \$.50; 18-24" \$.60.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)

The Philadelphus are among the best of shrubs for background and screen purposes. Their fragrant orange-blossom flowers and unusual good foliage make them desirable.

Aurea (*Golden Mock Orange*)—A compact slow growing shrub which attains a height of 4 feet. The best golden leaved shrub. Valuable for contrast. 18-24" \$.40; 2-2½' \$.50; 2½-3' \$.60.

Coronarius (*Sweet Mock Orange*)—White fragrant flowers profusely borne in May and June. 2-3' \$.30; 4-5' \$.45; 5-6' \$.60.

Gordonarius—The strongest growing, maturing at 12 feet. Single white blooms. 4-6' \$.50.

Grandiflora—A popular shrub. Flowers very large and white with golden stamens. Blossoms in June. Eight to ten feet tall. 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.40; 4-5' \$.50; 5-7' \$.60.

Lemoine—Foliage fine. Erect shrub to six feet which flowers in June. 2-3' \$.45.

Mt. Blanc—Double pure white blooms. Medium grower. 3-4' \$.45; 4-5' \$.55.

Virginalis—The most showy variety with double white flowers which are sweetly fragrant and have a long blooming season. Good foliage and compact upright growth. 18-24" \$.30; 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50; 4-5' \$.60.



Philadelphus Virginalis

PHOTINIA VILLOSA (*Redberried Photinia*)—A strong growing shrub or small tree sometimes to 15 feet. White flowers in June followed in Fall by rich scarlet berries in profusion. Pleasing foliage for color and texture. 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.65; 4-5' \$.90.

POTENTILLA FRUITICOSA (*Shrubby Quinquefoil*)—A handsome and distinct low shrub 3 to 4 feet. Prefers moist soil. Many bright yellow showy flowers throughout the Summer. 15-18" \$.30; 18-24" \$.40.



A Privet Hedge

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*)—For hedges and screens. 25 at 100 rates.

Amoor North River—A very hardy northern type. Growth vigorous and upright. Makes a strong bold hedge with quite conspicuous white bloom. This variety is being used more each year where a good hedge is desired and temperature will not permit the use of California privet. 18-24" 10 for \$1.20, 100 for \$6.50; 2-3' 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$8.00

California—The popular hedge. By proper spacing we produce a superior grade. 25 or more at 100 rates. 18-24" 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$4.00; 2-3' 10 for \$1.20, 100 for \$6.00

Ibodium (*Hardy California*)—New. This privet is identical with California except that it will ab-

solutely stand severe winter, and is somewhat a stronger grower. 18-24" 10 for \$1.20, 100 for \$5.50; 2-3' 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$7.50.



Ibota—A strong growing spreading shrub. Small white flowers in June followed by a heavy crop of black berries which persist into the winter. Used for group planting. 18-24" \$.20, 100 for \$7.50; 2-3' \$.25; 100 for \$9.50.

Lodense—A slow growing dwarf privet which closely resembles Boxwood. Cannot be excelled where a low compact hedge is desired. This privet was recently introduced to the trade and is rapidly finding favor. 9-12" 10 for \$2.50, 100 for \$15.00.

Regal's (*Regalium*)—A strong very hardy type with numerous horizontally spreading, stiff twiggy branches. Has a slight drooping tendency which makes a fine wide hedge. White bloom in Spring and clusters of black berries throughout the Winter. 18-24" Each \$.30, 10 for \$2.50, 100 for \$15.00; 2-2½' each \$.35, 10 for \$3.00, 100 for \$18.00.

PUSSY WILLOW (*Salix Discolor*)—Desirable for Spring effects. Will do well in either wet or dry soil. 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.40.

RED BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*) (**Judas Tree**)—A large growing shrub or small tree attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet. Irregular in form with heart shaped leaves. Covered with rosy-pink flowers early in Spring and is largely used to give color at this time in group plantings. 4-6' \$1.00.

Chinensis (*Chinese Red Bud*)—Flowers larger and darker than American, growth slower and more compact. 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.60.

RHODOTYPOS KERRIODES (*White Kerria*)—Grows 4 to 5 feet with fresh green foliage. Pure white flowers followed by shiny bead-like berries which hang on all Winter. This shrub will endure partial shade. 18-24" \$.30; 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45.



Rose (Radiance)

ROSES

We are pleased to offer a strong grade of 2 year No. 1 roses. Kindly do not confuse with No. 1½ and 2 roses as offered by Department Stores. Our list is made up of the better new varieties and a few of the old standbys.

MONTHLY OR EVERBLOOMING

Price—\$.55 each or 6 or more at \$.45 each.

Ami Quinard—Very deep velvety red.

Betty Uprichard—A blend of deep carmine and coppery orange, interior salmon pink.

C. K. Douglas—Flaming velvety scarlet.

Chas. P. Kilham—Orange pink.

Dame Edith Helen—Pure pink. Grandest of pink roses.

Director Rubio—Scarlet red.

Duchess of Wellington—Long yellow buds opening to very large bright yellow flowers.

Edith Nellie Perkins—Orange pink outside, salmon pink inside of petals.

E. G. Hill—Massive fragrant bloom. Deep maroon and velvety on inside.

Etoile de Holland—A fine dark red. Vigorous grower.

Elderado—A strong grower. True yellow until the bloom drops.

Frau Karl Druscki—Standard of white roses.

General—Red

Golden Dawn—Cream yellow.

Gruss an Teplitz—Crimson scarlet.

Joanna Hill—Very double yellow.

J. L. Mock—Silvery rose, reverse of petal carmine pink.

John Russell—Red

Joyous Cavalier—Brilliant scarlet, large double blooms.

Lady Ashtown—Deep pink.

Los Angeles—Pale satiny pink shaded with deep rose and gold.

Miss Rowena Thom—Huge rosy pink; center old gold.

Mme. A. Barbier—Light salmon yellow, profuse all season; low growing.

Mme. A. Dreux—Like a tangerine orange peel with a mixture of a wonderful rose color.

We grow a heavy grade of Privet.

**MONTHLY OR EVERBLOOMING ROSES—Continued**

- Mme. Caroline Testout**—Pink.
Mme. Edward Harriot—Orange pink.
Mme. Jules Bouche—White slightly tinted pink in center.
Mme. Nicholas Aussel—Copper, fragrant.
Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem—Pinkish yellow, strongly shaded with copper-pink.
Mrs. Chas. Bell—Silvery pink. Radiance type.
Mrs. E. P. Thom—Rich lemon yellow.
Mrs. Lovell Swicher—Silvery pink.
Paul Neyron—H. P. Bright pink.
Pink Pearl—Pink. An improvement over Columbia type.
President Hoover—Blooms of maroon, orange and gold in contrasting fashion.
Radiance—Pink. A popular rose. Prolific and hardy.
Red Radiance—Red. Ditto above.
Rapture—Pink. An improved Butterfly.
Rev. F. Page Roberts—Indian yellow, reverse of petals carmine rose.
Talisman—A combination of yellow, copper and pink.
Ville de Paris—The best yellow with a fine golden center. Holds its color without fading.

BABY RAMBLERS (Polyantha Roses)—\$.50 each, 6 or more assorted at \$.40 each.

- Edith Cavell**—Red.
Erna Teschendorff—Bright red.
Gloria Mundi—Brilliant orange scarlet in large clusters.
Golden Salmon—Flaming orange.
Gruss an Aachen—Large flowers like Hybrid Teas. Orange pink.
Ideal—Finest dark red.

CLIMBING ROSES—\$.50 each, 6 or more assorted at \$.40 each.

- Climbing American Beauty**—Purplish crimson.
Comet—Everblooming. Double Pink. **Price \$1.00.**
Dorothy Perkins—Clear pink, large clusters, medium to small bloom.
Dr. Van Fleet—Silvery-pink. Large flowers.
Excelsior—Red. Also called Red Dorothy Perkins.
Mary Wallace—Large, pink.
Mme. Gregorie Stachelin—Large fragrant pale pink.
Paul's Scarlet—Large scarlet blooms.
Primrose—Large double yellow. Hardy.
Sunburst—Yellow.
White Dorothy Perkins—Pure white.

MISCELLANEOUS AND NATIVE ROSES—Mainly single flowering with large bright berries which persist into the winter. Largely used for planting among shrubbery and to cover waste places, banks, etc.

Acicularis (*Prickly Rose*)—Spreading wild rose very prickly with solitary single deep rose flower 1½-2" across in June and July. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.40.

Blanda (*Meadow Rose*)—Slender purplish branches, almost thornless. 2 year 2' \$.35.

Hugonis (*Golden Rose of China*)—A very desirable border rose with attractive yellow flowers. Matures at 5 feet. 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.60.

Multiflora (*Japanese Rose*)—Small fragrant double white flowers in June. Vigorous grower, free bloomer. Use to cover banks, etc. Grows to 4 feet, with arching branches. 2 yr. 2-3' \$.35, 25 or more at \$.25; 3 yr. \$.40, 25 or more at \$.30.

Rubiginosa (*Sweetbriar Rose*)—Shrub type of rose with fragrant foliage. Grows to 4 feet. Single bright pink flowers in June. 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.

Rubrifolia (*Redleaf Rose*)—An attractive shrubby bush type with purplish red leaves and bark. Small single rose pink flowers. Makes a very attractive winter subject. 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.

Rugosa—Single red or white flowers followed by showy apple-like fruit. Flowers and fruit persist all summer and fall. Excellent for grouping or individual beds, also makes very attractive mounds. 3 year 18-24" \$.40.

Setigera (*Prairie Rose*)—Large single flowers of rose pink. Useful for massing, covering fences or trellises. Makes a fine border for wildwood drive. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45.

Spinossissima (*Scotch Rose*)—Dwarf spreading to 4 feet with small leaves. Showy white to pinkish flowers followed by large dark red fruit. 18-24" \$.50; 2-3' \$.60.

Wichuriana (*Memorial Rose*)—The ground cover rose used extensively for covering hillsides, steep terraces, etc. Also makes a good climber. Pure single white flowers in July. 2 yr. \$.30, 100 for \$18.00, 1000 for \$160.00; 3 yr. \$.35, 100 for \$20.00, 1000 for \$170.00.



ROSE ACACIA (*Rhobinia Hispida*)—An elegant shrub growing 5 to 6 feet and soon developing into a rounded mass. Long graceful clusters of pea-shaped rosy pink flowers bloom in June and often throughout the summer. 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.

SAMBUSCUS (Elder)

Acutilobia (*Cutleaf*)—Deeply cut fern-like foliage gives excellent effect in shrubbery border. 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45.

Aurea (Golden Elder)—Variegated leaves of bright yellow color. Flowers white, followed by red berries. Excellent for contrast in group planting. 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.40; 4-5' \$.50.

Pubens (Scarlet Elder)—Also called Red Berried Elder. The scarlet red berries cause much attraction in August and September. Will stand considerable shade. Berries not edible. 2-3' \$.40.

SPIREA—The Spirea all bloom with riot of profusion. Style, color and characteristics vary so widely that a variety of them will assure bloom the entire season and still evade repetition.



Spirea Anthony Waterer

Anthony Waterer—Dwarf bushy shrub growing to three feet, with flowers on flat racemes from June to Fall. Flower rosy crimson. 12-15" \$.30; 15-18" \$.35; 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.50.

Arguta (Snow Garland)—More rapid and somewhat stronger growing than the Thunbergi type. Snowy mass in early May. 2-3' \$.35.

Billardi Pink—Grows 5 to 6 feet. It is crowned with fluffy pink tassel-like flowers from July to October. Scarcely twigged and branches upright. Blooms consistently and is very showy in group or naturalistic plantings. 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.35; 4-6' \$.45.

Callosa Alba—White form of Anthony Waterer. 18-24" \$.40.

Frobeli—A fast growing Anthony Waterer type in both color and characteristics. Attains a height of 4 feet. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.40.

Opulifolia (Ninebark)—Growth upright attaining 8 to 10 feet. White flower heads in June. Fine for screening. 3-4' \$.35; 4-6' \$.50.

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden Spirea)—Similar habit to above. Foliage golden turns to bronze. White flowers in June. 2-3' \$.25; 3-4' \$.40; 4-5' \$.45; 5-6' \$.50.

Prunifolia Fl. Pl. (Bridal Wreath)—This is the true Bridal Wreath. Very double white rose-like flowers very early in clusters. Medium growth and compactly upright. Foliage plum leaved, turning in Autumn to brilliant red. 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.

Thunbergi—Dwarf growing shrub to 4 feet. Foliage feathery of pleasing yellowish green which changes to red and orange in Autumn. White flowers very early. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45.

Trichocarpa (Korean Spirea)—A new introduction very similar to Van Houtti. Blossoms two weeks later, thus prolonging the showiness of this type. 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45.

Van Houtti—Grandest of all Spireas, one of the best shrubs. Complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June. Foliage ornamental the year around. Commonly called Bridal Wreath, but erroneously so. 18-24" \$.20; 2-3' \$.25; 3-4' \$.30; 4-5' \$.40.

STAPHYLEA BUMALDA (*Bumalda Bladder-nut*)—A medium sized shrub with upright and slender spreading branchlets. Handsome foliage, white flowers followed by podlike fruit. Prefers half shade. 18-24" \$.40.

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA (*Cutleaf Stephanandra*)—An attractive border shrub growing to 3 feet. Handsome deep lobed foliage which colors to purplish-red on angular or zigzagged branches. White cymes of flowers in June. 18-24" \$.30; 2-3' \$.40.

SUMAC (*Rhus Aromatica*) (*Fragrant Sumac*)—Grows to 5 feet with aromatic foliage. Clusters of small yellow flowers in May. Very attractive in June when covered with coral red fruit. 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.



Spirea Van Houtti

Spireas offer a wide range of character. They bloom freely.



SWEETSPIRE (*Itea Virginica*)—A dwarf shrub useful in the border. Spikes of fragrant white flowers in July. 18-24" \$.50; 2-3' \$.75.

SYMPHORICARPOS

Alba (*Snowberry White*)—An excellent shrub for shady places or on a hillside, bearing clusters of large showy white berries which remain late in fall and winter. 25 or more at 100 rate. 18-24" \$.20, 100 for \$9.00; 2-3' \$.25, 100 for \$12.00; 3-4' \$.30, 100 for \$15.00.

Chenaulti—A new and improved variety of Coralberry. Berries larger and growth somewhat more upright. 18-24" \$.30, 100 for \$18.00; 2-3' \$.35, 100 for \$22.50.

Vulgaris (*Coralberry or Indian Currant*)—Clusters of showy red berries hang in ropes on the weighted down branches. Ideal for holding steep hillsides. 25 or more at 100 rate. 18-24" \$.25, 100 for \$12.00; 2-3' \$.30, 100 for \$15.00; 3-4' \$.40.

TAMARIX

Africana (*African Tamarix*)—Strong growing upright shrub to 12 feet with drooping slender branchlets. Grass green foliage. Pink flowers in May. 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.40.

Olessana (*Caspian Tamarix*)—Shrub to 5 feet. Drooping feathery foliage silvery green, with large loose panicles of minute lavender pink flowers at intervals all summer long. Very attractive and should be included in every planting. 18-24" \$.30; 2-3' \$.40.

VACCINIUM PENNSYLVANICUM (*Dry Land Blueberry*)—Growing in clumps 2 to 3 feet high, it makes an attractive shrub specially suited for the larger rock garden. Edible blue berries are the main attraction. Bright red foliage in Fall. B&B. 18-24" \$1.50; 2-3' \$2.00.

VIBURNUM—An interesting and showy group diversified greatly in character and common names, ranging in size from 2 to 12 feet and blooming profusely in the spring. In the summer their leaves are rich and heavy and aided by bright fruits lividly brighten up the autumn with vivid splashes of color.

Carlesi (*Fragrant Viburnum*)—One of the most desirable semi-dwarf flowering shrubs. Growing to four feet with clusters of wonderfully fragrant flowers white shaded to pink. The bush is rounded with broadly oval leaves glaucous beneath, dull green above and hairy on both sides. B&B. 15-18" \$1.00; 18-24" \$1.25.

Cassinoides (*Withe Rod*)—A splendid waxy leaved shrub. Foliage almost evergreen. White flowers in June and July followed by pink berries which change to dark blue. Rich Autumn coloring. Splendid for massing near water. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45; 3-4' \$.55.

Dentatum (*Arrow Wood*)—Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Bright green, heart shaped leaves turn to purple and red. Flowers in white cymes in May and June followed in October by bluish-black berries. 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45; 4-5' \$.55.

Dilatatum (*Linden Viburnum*)—One of our specialties. An upright bushy shrub attaining 10 feet. Hardy and free flowering, especially decorative with its numerous scarlet fruits which remain a long time on the branches. Exceptional fine Fall coloring. 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.50.

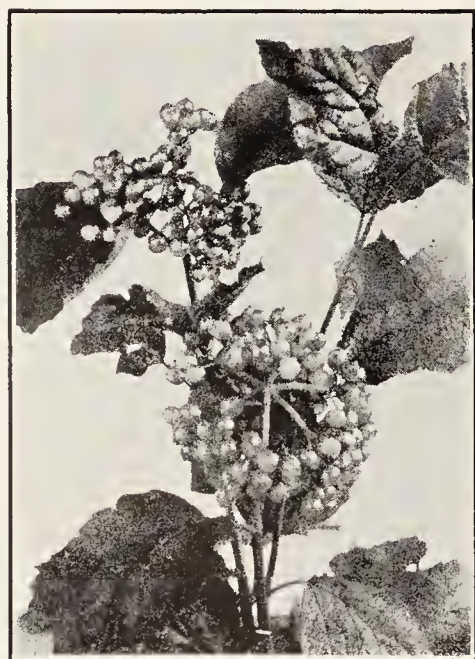
Lantana (*Wayfaring Tree*)—15 to 18 feet. Beautiful wrinkled leaves; white flower in May and June followed by unequally colored crimson to black fruits which hang on all summer and cause a delightful color combination. 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.45; 4-5' \$.50; 5-6' \$.60; 6-8' \$.75.

Lentago (*Sheepberry*)—Grows to be a small tree about 25 or 30 feet tall. Glossy dark leaves green and white cymes of flowers in June followed by large blue-black fruit. 3-4' \$.50; 4-5' \$.60; 5-6' \$.70.

Opulus (*High Bush Cranberry*)—Dense green foliage, studded with large bunches of crimson berries which last well into the Winter. Matures at 8 to 10 feet into a compact rounded mass. 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.35; 4-5' \$.45.



Tamarix



Viburnum Opulus



Opulus Nana (*Dwarf Cranberry Bush*)—A dwarf compact shrub not exceeding 2' with glossy dark green leaves. Equal the broad leaved evergreen for richness in appearance. This shrub is without flowers or fruit. An ideal formal border shrub also will stand lots of abuse and can be used where planting conditions are not always the best. 10-12" \$.35; 12-15" \$.40; 15-18" \$.45; 18-24" \$.50.



Common Snowball

Opulus Sterilis (*Common Snowball*)—Medium sized shrub. Blooms in June with mass of pure white flowers which resemble snowballs. 2-3' \$.35; 3-4' \$.45.

Trained to single stem with head. 4-5' \$1.50.

Plicatum (*Japanese Snowball*)—An upright compact bush with crinkly bronze leaves. Mass of pure white in May. Matures at 6 to 8 feet. 18-24' \$.40; 2-3' \$.50; 3-4' \$.60.

Prunifolium (*Blackhaw*)—A handsome sturdy shrub with pure white flowers in May and June followed by glaucous black berries. 18-24" \$.40.

Tomentosum (*Doublefile Viburnum*)—Foliage and growth identical with Plicatum. Flowers flat cymes followed by red to black berries. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45; 3-4' \$.55; 4-5' \$.65.

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS (*Chaste Tree*)—A dainty shrub with lilac flowers in August and September; sun loving, foliage gray green and star shaped. Thought should be taken in planting groups of flowering shrubs to include some which bloom at various times throughout the season. 18-24" \$.30; 2-3' \$.40.

Incisa (*Cutleaf Chaste Tree*)—Smaller growing than the preceding with smaller more delicate deep blue flowers and fern-like foliage. 2-3' \$.45; 3-4' \$.55

WEIGELIA (Diervilla)

Candida (*Snow Weigelia*)—Pure white flowers. 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.

Eva Rathke—A very showy medium sized shrub with deep carmine red flowers, which are borne in great profusion in June and scarcely at intervals throughout the Summer. 18-24" \$.35; 2-3' \$.45.

Floribunda—Upright grower with deep crimson flowers. 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.

Hendersoni—Strong grower, deep pink blooms. 2-3' \$.40.

Lutea (*Yellow Weigelia*)—2-3' \$.40.

Rosea—Early flowering. Rose colored. 2-3' \$.30; 3-4' \$.40.

Rosea Veriagata—Dwarf growing. Leaves margined and streaked creamy white. A fine shrub for contrast or foreground planting. A profusion of light pink flowers in June. 18-24" \$.30; 2-3' \$.40; 3-4' \$.50.

WITCHHAZEL (*Hamamelis Virginica*)—Ornamental woody plant growing slowly to 15 feet. Attractive yellow flowers appear late in Fall or Winter. Does well in moist half shady places. 18-24" \$.40; 2-3' \$.50.

ZANTHORHIZA APIIFOLIA (*Yellowroot*)—Shrubby plants growing 2 to 3 feet with handsome foliage which turns a beautiful golden color in Autumn. Small purplish flowers in June and July. Makes an excellent ground cover and will succeed on dry sandy soil, etc. 9-12" clumps \$.25, 100 for \$15.00.



Weigelia

VINES

AKEBIA QUINATA (*Five Leaved Akebia*)—A dainty beautiful vine with purple flowers in May. Deep green foliage holds well into Winter. 3 yr. \$.45.

AMPELOPSIS (Ivy)

Veitchi (*Boston Ivy*)—One of the best climbers for wall, etc., clinging well to the smoothest surfaces. Glossy green in summer with the brightest of fall coloring. 2 yr. No. 1 \$.35, \$20.00 per 100

Plant in season; Deciduous shrubs and trees October 15 to May 1.



Heterophylla (*Porcelain Ampelopsis*)—A good sturdy vine with nice foliage and very attractive, turquoise-colored fruit. 2 yr. \$.40.

Quinquefolia (*Virginia Creeper*)—A fast growing vine, deeply cut leaves with rich fiery Autumn coloring. Used to cover trees, rocky slopes, fences, etc. 2 yr. \$.30; 3 yr. \$.35.

CELASTRUS (Bittersweet)

Orbiculatus (*Oriental Bittersweet*)—A high climbing shrubby vine with glossy leaves and conspicuous orange yellow fruit which are retained all winter. Used extensively as a cut winter house decoration. 2 year \$.35; 3 year \$.45.



Clematis Paniculata

Radicans Carrieri—A fine evergreen shrub with glossy deep green leaves. 15-18" \$.50; 18-24" \$.65.

Radicans Kewensis (*Baby Wintercreeper*)—Has tiny evergreen leaves and a dainty trailing habit. Very dwarf, growing only to 12" spread. 4 year bushy 6-8" \$.40.

Radicans Vegetus (*Big Leaf Wintercreeper*)—Evergreen. Bushy with round dull green leaves, producing bright scarlet fruit freely. 3 yr. bushy 15-18" \$.50; 4 yr. bushy 18-24" \$.60.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Siphon*)—A vigorous grower with large dark green heart shaped leaves. 18-24" \$1.00; 2-3' \$1.25.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Halleana (*Hall's Honeysuckle*)—Almost evergreen. Color, an intermingling of white and yellow flowers extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. Does fairly well in partial shade. Used as a ground cover. 2 year No. 1 \$.30, 100 for \$15.00.

CLEMATIS

Jackmanni—Flowers three to four inches across—Deep purple. From 4" pots \$.60.

Paniculata (*Sweet Scented Clematis*)—Grand for screens, pillars and trellises. Flowers of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September. 2 yr. \$.25; 3 yr. \$.30; 4 yr. \$.40.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera Helix*)—Useful climbing vine, also ground cover for shady places. Evergreen. 2 year plants \$.30, 100 for \$18.00.

EVONYMOUS—These are the best of evergreen vines with dark green glossy foliage. They vary somewhat in size of leaves and type of growth, making ideal material for low walls and underplanting among evergreens, also for holding banks, hillsides, etc. Will endure partial shade.

Colorata—Evergreen. A new introduction. Long narrow leaves purple underneath and tinged purple above. Assuming a very effective purple color in winter. Growth rapid. 2 year, 12-18" \$.30, 100 for \$18.00.

Radicans (*Wintercreeper*)—Evergreen. Self clinging vine. Fine for covering low walls, also for underplanting among evergreens. 2 year bushy 15-18" \$.35.



Evonymus Radicans

**LONICERA (Honeysuckle)—Continued**

Sempervirens (*Trumpet Honeysuckle*)—Same as the preceding in growth and habit. Flowers scarlet or orange red. 2 year strong \$.35.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium Chinensis*)—A flourishing hardy climbing vine that will overcome any obstacle. Useful for holding banks as the vines throw out a strong root system wherever they touch the ground. Also makes a fine trellis vine where a strong grower and dense shade is desired. 2-3' \$.30, 100 for \$14.00; 3 yr 3-4' \$.35, 100 for \$17.50.

POLYGONIUM AUBERTI (*Silver Lace Vine*)—A very rapid growing vine averaging 25 feet in a season. Producing an abundance of large silvery white sprays from late summer into fall. Foliage small bright green. 2 year \$.50.

ROSA WICHURIANA (*Memorial Rose*)—See Miscellaneous Roses Page 32.

TRUMPET CREEPER—A strong climbing vine with bright scarlet, trumpet shaped flowers in July and August. Used to cover rock walls, telephone poles, etc. 3 year \$.30.

VINCA MINOR (*Hardy Myrtle*)—Evergreen ground cover for carpeting where it is too shady for grass. Single lilac blue flowers in early Summer. Each \$.20, 100 for \$8.00, 1000 for \$60.00.

WISTERIA SINENSIS (*Purple*)—An excellent vine for trellises, bearing pea-shaped flowers which hang in grape-like clusters about 12 inches long. Grafted from blooming plants. 2 year 2-3' \$.50; 3 year 3-5' \$.60.

PERENNIALS

All perennials except where noted \$.25—5 or more of 1 variety deduct 5c from each rate

ACHILLEA (*Boule de Nieve*)—2 feet. New improved, continuous bloomer, white.

Filipendulina—3 feet. Dense heads of golden flowers. June and July.

AJUGA (*Reptans Rubra*)—Fine for rockery and for shady ground cover. Purple. \$.20 each, 100 for \$12.00.

ALYSSIUM (*Saxatile Compactum*) (*Basket of Gold*)—Popular. Early Spring.

ANCHUSA Myosotidiflora (*Russian Forget-me-not*)—May.

ANTHEMUS Kelway's Variety (*Hardy Marguerite*)—Yellow daisy-like flowers all summer.

ANEMONE JAPONICA (*Windflower*)—Valuable class of hardy perennials. August and November. \$.30.

Prince Henry—Double red flowers. Dwarf. Early bloomer.

Queen Charlotte—Semi-double. Pleasing pink shade.

Richard Ahrens—Large single shell pink with slight lilac hue.

September Charm—Delicate silvery pink shaded with rose and mauve.

Whirlwind—Excellent double white flowers.

ANEMONE Pulsatilla—For the Rockery. Violet flowers. April and May.

AQUILEGIA (*Columbine*) **Pearson's Hybrids**. A choice large flowered strain.

Crimson Star—New. Very popular. Crimson sepals, white petals. Each \$.30.

ARMERIA Common Thrift—Globular flowers on 18" stems. Shades of pink.

Lauchiana—6 inches. Bright rosy red, continuous bloomer. Fine for Rock Gardens.

ARABIS Alpina—1 foot. Pure white flowers. For border or rockery.

ARTEMESIA Silver King—Silvery foliage fine for floral combinations and Winter bouquets.

ASTER Climax—4 foot. Light lavender blue flowers. Fine for cutting.

Alpinus Goliath—6-10". Bears large bluish purple flowers in May and June.

ASTILBE Ceresse (*Spirea*)—Interesting plumes of feathery pink flowers. June and July.

BAPTISIA Australis (*False Indigo*)—2'. Deep blue pea shaped flowers in June.

CAMPANULA Calycanthema (*Cup and Saucer*)—Canterberry Bells. Mixed. Each \$.20.

Persicifolia—3' (Blue or white, state which) June and July.

Rotundifolia (*Blue Bells of Scotland*)—1 foot. June to August.



CACTUS Optunia (*Hardy Northern Cactus*)—Yellow blooms.

CARNATION—Hardy border. Mixed colors. Fragrant.

CENTUREA Dealbata—2'. Rose pink flowers. June and July.

Montana—Blue or white. July to September.

CERASTIUM Tomentosum (*Snow in Summer*)—Silvery foliage. White flowers in May.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (*Garden Varieties*)—Produce a lavish profusion of blooms giving color, life and beauty to the garden when other flowers have been destroyed by frost.

Aladdin—New early bronze.

Alice Howell—Orange bronze.

Argentuillas—Early reddish bronze.

Bronze Button—Popular button type.

Captain Cook—Rose pink.

Cora Peck Buhl—Amber and gold.

Eva—Dwarf rose pink.

Excelsior—Tall yellow.

Frances Whittelsey—Bronze and garnet.

Glory of Seven Oaks—Early yellow.

Gold Coin—Very popular yellow.

Golden Queen—Yellow.

Gypsie Queen—Red-bronze.

Indian—Coppery red.

Lillian Doty—Pink button.

Marion Hatton—Good yellow.

Marie Antionette—Profuse bloomer, deep pink.

Mitzi—Yellow button.

Model of Perfection—White button.

Oconto—Largest white.

October Bronze—Bronze.

Old Homestead—Buff.

Petite Louise—Blush white and lilac.

Pink Cushion—New. Bushels of pink bloom.

Province—Blush white.

Red Daisy—Just what name implies.

Ruth Hatton—White.

Rycroft Glory—Salmon yellow.

Skibo—Hardy yellow button.

Tints of Gold—Early large yellow.

Vivid—Bright red.



Argentuillas

CHRYSANTHEMUMS New Korean Hybrids—Valuable new race of perennials.

Apollo—Profuse bloomer—Bronze, red and gold.

Ceres—A blending of old gold, chamois yellow and coppery bronze.

Daphne—3½" flowers. Daphne pink, prominent golden stamens.

Diana—Rose pink blended with lilac and soft salmon.

Mars—Deep amaranth, red with velvety wine red sheen.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Maximum—Shasta Daisy—Large white flowers in May and June.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Species—Arcticum—Arctic daisy. October-November.

Coreanum—3 feet. New hardy daisy from Korea.

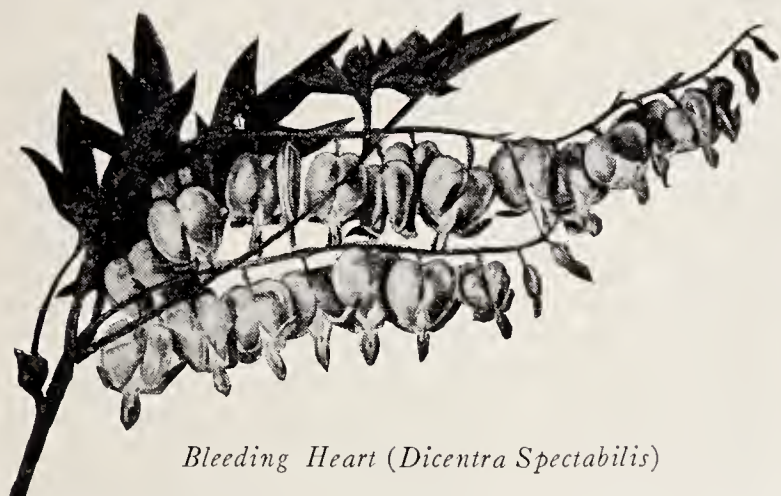
COREOPSIS Grandiflora—2 feet. Showy plant with single yellow flowers.

DELPHINIUM (*Larkspur*)—Can supply **Belladonna Improved**, **Diener's Dream of Beauty**, **Gold Metal Hybrids**, **Wrexham Hollyhock**.

DIANTHUS Latifolius Atrococcineus, Fl. P.—Everblooming crimson.

Barbatus—Sweet Williams—Mixed.

Sweet Wivelsfield—Everblooming Sweet Williams. Mixed colors.

*Bleeding Heart (Dicentra Spectabilis)***DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart)**

Eximia—18 inches. Dwarf pink everblooming bleeding heart. For border or for the rockery.

Spectabilis—2 feet. An old fashioned favorite. Heart-shaped pink flowers in May and June. Each \$.40.

*Digitalis (Foxglove)*

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—Handsome tall spired, heavy foliated plants. Valuable for background in the border.

Giant Shirley—Mixed. 4-5 feet. Various shades.

Perennial (Ambigua)—Yellow.

DORONICUM—Large daisy-like flowers in early Spring. Yellow.

EPIMEDIUM Violacea—6". Interesting dwarf growing rock plant. Yellow and rose. Each \$.35.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA (Japanese Rush) Ornamental grass. Divisions.

FUNKIA Variegata (Plantain Lily)—Green and yellow leaves. Purple flowers in July.

FESTUCA GLAUCA (Blue Grass)—12". Fine for rockery. \$.20 each.

GAILLARDIA Grandiflora—2'. Maroon, orange and yellow. June to November. \$.20 each.

GEUM—1½' **Atrosanguineum**—Double scarlet flowers.

Lady Strathedan—Golden yellow.

Mrs. Bradshaw—Fiery orange red.

GYPOSOPHYLLA—**Bristol Fairy**—New, continuous bloomer. Large double white. \$.30 each.

Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—Fine for mixing in floral baskets.

Paniculata Fl. Pl.—Double white blooms.

Repens Rosea—Trailing rock plant. Pale pink flowers.

HELIANTHEMUM (Rock or Sun Rose)—Yellow and white to rose and purple. June and July.

HELENIUM Autumnali Rubrum (Sneezewort)—5-6'. Showy heads of gold and bronze.

HELIOPSIS Zinnæflora (Orange Sunflower)—Double and semi-double chrome yellow.

HEMEROCALLIS (Dwarf Orange)—New introduction of merit.

HEUCHERA SANGUINEA (Coral Bells)—18". Bright crimson. June to September.

HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvel)—4 to 6 feet. A Hollyhock hybrid. Enormous red, white or pink flowers. July, August and September. Mixed.

HOLLYHOCK Double Flowering—Red, white and yellow.

IBERIS (Hardy Candytuft)—Fine for margins or rockery. White.

IRIS Germanica (Flag)—Price \$.15.

Alcazar—Lilac blue, bronze throat.

Caprice—2'. Handsome rosy red.

Celeste—Lavender.

Gold Coin—18". Golden yellow.

Lent. A. Williamson—Tall violet purple.

No. 8—Deep blue. Profuse grower.

Souv. Mme. A. de Gaudichon—Rich velvety purple. Most remarkable.

*Mallow Marvel (Hibiscus)*

**IRIS Kaempferi** (*Japanese Iris*)

Eleanor Parry—Double purple, flaming and blue as flower ages.

Mahogany—Large double mahogany red. Latest to bloom.

Purple and Gold—Double rich violet purple, white petioles, golden throat.

Rene de Bulgaris—Deep blue shading to light blue, white veins.

Zama-no-mori—3 petal large white with azure blue zone.

IRIS Pumila (*Miniature Flag*) **Aurea**—Yellow. \$.15 each.

Cyanea—Early blue.

Purple—Later than Cyanea.

The Bride—White vigorous grower.

IRIS Siberica—**Snow Queen**—White, yellow center. \$.15 each.

LATHYRUS (*Perennial Pea*)—Clusters of pink flowers resembling the Sweet Pea.

LAVENDULA Vera (*Sweet Lavender*)—18" Blue, July and August.

LIATRIS Pycnostachya (*Kansas Gay Feather*)—4-5' Spikes of rosy purple, July and August.

Scariosa—3-4' Deeper color and smaller than above.

LINUM Flavum—Transparent yellow blossoms. August and September.

Perenne (*Flax*)—Foliage and blue bloom very attractive.

LILIUM Auratum (*Gold Banded Japan Lily*)—Very choice. White, chocolate red spots.

Concolor (*Japanese Star Lily*)—2' Rare. Upright orange flowers.

Giganteum—10-12 feet. The most majestic of lilies. White trumpet shaped flowers.

Philippinense Formosanum—2-3'. Fragrant white blooms all Summer.

Regale (*The Regal Lily*)—4-5'. Very popular. White suffused with pink, yellow throat. July.

Tenufolium—18". Drooping scarlet flowers, recurved petals. Early June. \$.20 each.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY—Fine for shade and the rock garden. Divisions or Pips. 10 for \$.50, 100 for \$4.00.

LINARIA Alpine (*Alpine Flax*)—Violet and orange. Elegant rock plant.

LUPINE New Regal Hybrids—Beautiful spikes of pea shaped flowers.

LYCHNIS Haageana Hybrids—1 foot. Scarlet. June to August.

LYSIMACHIA (*Creeping Jenny*)—For shade or semi-shade. Yellow blooms July and August.

MATRICARIA (*Feverfew*)—12". Double white, August-September.

MAZUS Reptans—For ground cover or the rockery.

MERTENSIA Virginica (*Blue Bells*)—A native plant. May and June.

MYOSOTIS Alpestris—Dwarf alpine for-get-me-nots, pink, white and pale blue.

Palustris (*For-get-me-not*)—Thrives in moist ground.

NEPITA Mussini (*Caucasian Catnip*)—1-1½'. Popular Rock or Border plant.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS (*Japanese Spurge*)—Evergreen ground cover. Thrives in shade. 2 year 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$11.00; 1000 for \$90.00.

PAPAVER Nudicaule (*Iceland Poppy*)—**Gartref Strain**. Delicate shades.

Sanford's Giant Strain—Long stems, large flowers.

Orientalis (*Oriental Poppy*)—Bright orange-scarlet.

PARDANTHUS Chinensis (*Blackberry Lily*)—An interesting Day Lily. Orange.

PENSTEMON Barbatus Pink Beauty—3'. Very attractive and very popular.

Blue Gem—1 foot. Dwarf blue for the rockery. June to September.

Hybrida Praecox—Pink shades. 2'. For rockery or border.



Japanese Iris



PEONIES—We have the following popular varieties.

Avalanche—Late. Pure white.

Edulus Superba—Early to medium. Pink.

Felix Crouse—Late. Deep rose. Large.

Price on above \$.35 each.

Mons. Martin Cahuzac—Late. Dark purple garnet. Darkest peony known.

Officinalis Alba—New. Very early white.

Officinalis Rosea—New. Very early rose.

Officinalis Rubra—Popular early crimson.

Officinalis Sanguinea Plena—New. Crimson.

Therese—Midseason. Shell pink. One of the three highest rated peonies. Fragrant. Price on above \$.50 each.

PEONY MOUNTAIN (*Japanese Tree Peony*)—

A very desirable novelty. Attains an ultimate height of 3 to 4 feet. Mixed colors. 12-18" \$2.00; 18-24" \$3.50.



Peonies



Phlox Von Lassburg

PHLOX (Hardy Phlox)

B. Compte—15". Dwarf, brilliant wine color.

Bridesmaid—Tall white with crimson eye.

Commander—Crimson, very showy.

Coquelicot—Orange scarlet.

Enchantress—New. Soft salmon pink.

Ethel Prichard—Tall vigorous grower. Pink.

Europa—Shell pink with crimson eye.

Isabey—Tall salmon pink. Very popular.

La Vague—Pure mauve.

Miss Lingard—White. Everblooming. June to October.

Rheinlander—Mottled salmon. Popular.

Rosenberg—Reddish purple. Blood red eye.

Von Lassburg—Pure waxy white. Vigorous.

\$.20 each; 100 assorted varieties \$12.00.

PHLOX SUBLATA (*Carpet Phlox*)

Alba—Pure white. April-May.

Atropurpureans—The darkest carpet phlox.

Lilacinea—Pale lilac. Strong grower.

Rosea—Rose-pink. April-May.

Vivid—Bright pink with red eye.

\$.20 each

PHYSOTEGIA Virginica—3'. Conspicuous pink spikes. \$.20 each.

Virginica Vivid—20". An improved new dwarf variety. Deeper pink.

PLATYCODON Grandiflora (*Balloon Flower*)—18". Blue. June to October.

Mariesi—12". Dwarf. July to October.

PLUMBAGO LARPENTAE (*Leadwort*)—6-8". Desirable rock plant. Blue. August to Sept.

PRIMULA (*English Primrose*)—Fine dwarf rock plants. Mixed colors. \$.20 each.

Auricula Alpina—Mixed fragrant bloom. Waxy leaves.

Japonica—Flowers on 6-8" stems.

PULMONORIA (*Lungwort*)—12". Interesting two shaded flowers, silvery spotted foliage.

PYRETHRUM (*Painted Daisy*)—June flowers in great profusion. Pink to red.

RUDEBECKIA Purpurea (*Cone Flower*)—3'. Fine for cutting, purple daisy-like flowers.

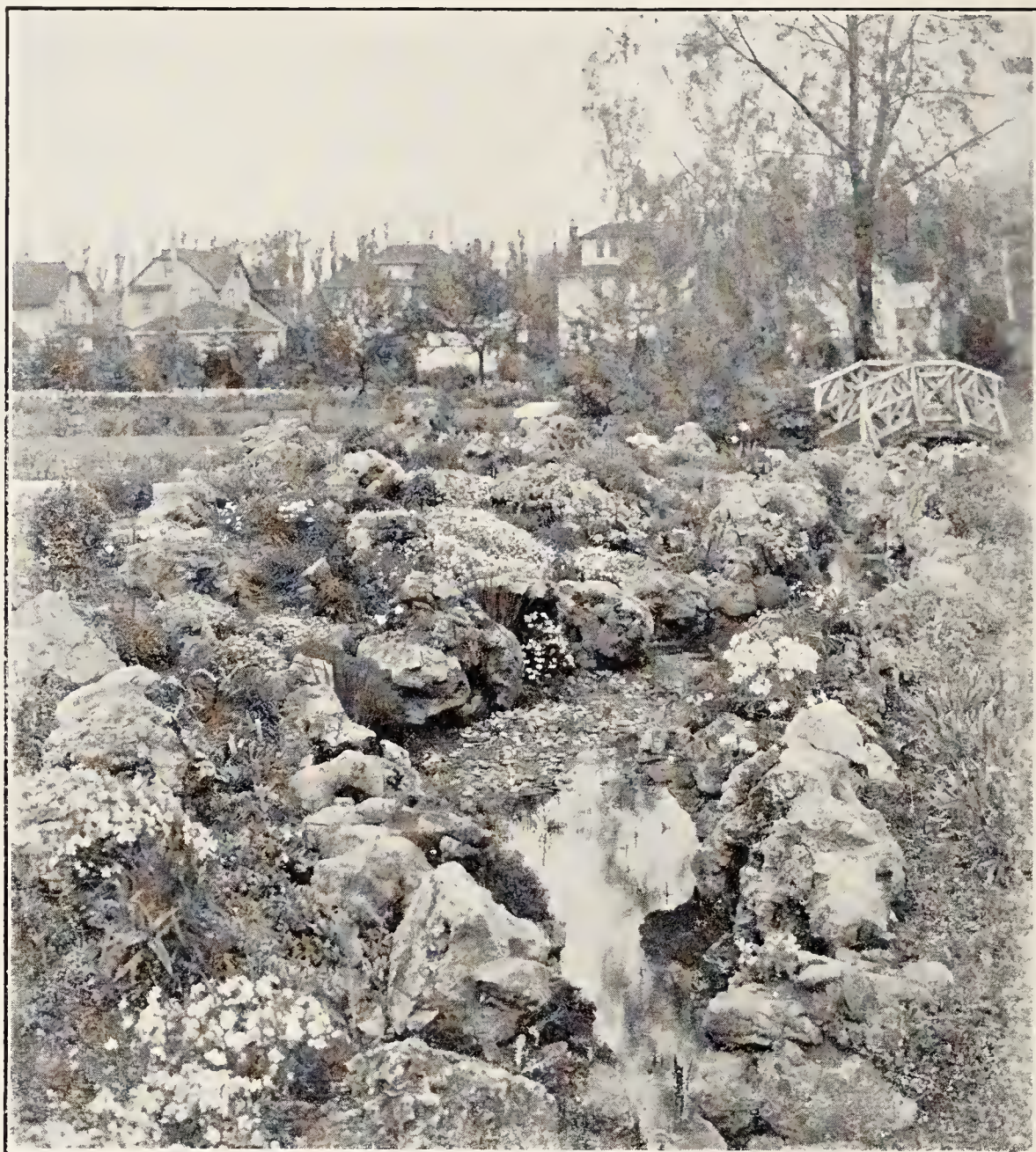
Speciosa (*Black-eyed Susan*)—Blooms all Summer.

SALVIA Azurea Grandiflora (*Meadow Sage*)—4'. Sky blue blooms August and September.

SAXIFRAGA Cordifolia—1 foot. Rosy purple blooms April and May. Large cabbage like leaves.

McNabiana—12". Interesting rock plant. White. May and June.

Devote at least a part of your life to the business of living.



Create a Beautiful Rock Garden

SEDUM (*Stone Crop*)—Popular rock garden plants. Most varieties moss-like.

Acre (*Golden Moss*)—2". Thrives in poor soil. Yellow. June-July. \$.20 each.

Album—3". Round fleshy foliage. White flowers in July. \$.20 each.

Kamchaticum—6". Light green foliage turning golden in Fall. Orange-yellow. \$.20 each.

Maximowiczii—1". Yellow blooms July-August. \$.20 each.

Obtusatum—6". Foliage emerald green shaded bronze. Yellow, July-August. \$.20 each.

Rupestre—6". Dense heads of yellow bloom. July. \$.20 each.

Sarmentosum—3". A rapid grower. Fine for filling seams in rock work. Yellow. July. \$.20 each.

Sieboldi—1 foot. Leaves thick rubbery blue green. An excellent variety. Pink. July-August.

Spectabilis—15". Very popular. Fine for borders. Crimson. September.

Spurium Coccineum—6". One of the best. Crimson. July-August.

Stahli—4". Compact growth, crimson autumn foliage. White blooms in July.

SEMPERVIVUM (*Hens and Chickens*)—Interesting evergreen rosette-like plants for the Rockery. Single rosettes \$.10 each, 100 for \$5.00; 1 each of 6 varieties \$.50.

Arachnoideum—2" rosettes cobwebbed. Flowers pale purple.

Arenarium—1" small green rosettes. Spreads rapidly.

**SEMPERVIVUM—Continued**

Commoli—3". Glaucous green leaves, reddish tips. Red flowers.

Doellianum—Small hairy rosettes. Bright red flowers on 4-5" stems.

Sobolifolium—Charming little rosettes with incurving petals. Turns red in Fall.

Tectorum (*House Leek*)—Flowers pale red on 1 foot stems.

SILENE Schafta—A charming rock plant. Masses of deep red bloom July to October.

SHASTA DAISY—See *Chrysanthemum Maximum*.

STACHYS LANTANA (*Lamb's Ear*)—8". Silvery-white wooly foliage. Purple. July.

STATICE Latifolia (*Sea Lavender*)—Blue mist-like flowers from August until Winter.

TEUCRIUM Chamaedrys—8". Becoming popular as an imitation Boxwood. Rose. August.

TRITOMIA (*Red Hot Poker*)—A magnificent cut flower. Rush-like foliage.

THYMUS SERPHYLLUM Album (*White Mountain Thyme*)—Clouds of tiny white flowers in June.

Azoricus—Common in old gardens. Lilac-rose flowers.

Coccineum (*Scarlet Thyme*)—Moss-like foliage with scarlet bloom. June.

Languinosus—Soft grey foliage with rosy purple bloom in July and August.

TROLLIUS (*Globe Flower or Buttercup*)—Grow best on damp cool soil.

Europeus—Yellow blooms in May-June. Waxy 2" flowers. Each \$.30.

Ledibouri—Prolongs blooming season. Orange-yellow. \$.30 each.

TUNICA Saxifraga—6 to 8 inches. Rockery plant with pink flowers. \$.20 each.

VERONICA Incana—1'. White wooly plant. Blue flowers July-August.

Longifolia Subsessilis—2'. Thick spikes deep indigo blue. July-September. Popular.

Spicata—2'. Long spikes of violet blue flowers all Summer.

Teucrium—12". Dwarf clumpy growth. Blooms in May and June.

VIOLA Cornuta (*Tufted Pansy*)—6", blooms from early Spring until Winter. Mixed colors.

Odorata (*Double Russian Violet*)—Sweet scented. Blooms in Spring. Will grow in shade.

YUCCA Filamentosa (*Adam's Needle*)—See page 13.

Variegata—See page 13.



Tritomia

FRUIT

We handle the following dependable line of fruit.

APPLES—Baldwin, Delicious, Early Harvest, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Red Astrachan and Wealthy. $\frac{11}{16}$ " 4-5' Each \$.75.

CHERRIES—**Sour**—Early Richmond, Montmorency, $\frac{11}{16}$ " 4-5' Each \$.60.

Sweet—Black Tartarian, Schmidt's Bigareau, Windsor. $\frac{11}{16}$ " 4-6' \$.75 each.

PEACHES—Champion, Elberta, J. H. Hale, Rochester. $\frac{9}{16}$ " 3-4' \$.50 each.

PEARS—Bartlett. $\frac{11}{16}$ " 4-5' \$.75 each.

PLUM—Fellemborg or Italian Prune. $\frac{11}{16}$ " 4-5' \$.75 each.

MATERIALS FOR SHADY PLANTING

Extreme caution must be used in selecting suitable material for dense shady plantings. Plantings receiving sun for more than half the day are easily planned for most any material can be used.

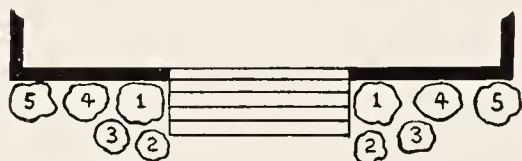
Suggestions for Shady Plantings

Evergreens —	Hemlock	Magnolia Glauca	Leucothoe
Fir Balsam	Juniperus Communis	Mahonia	Taxus
Fir Douglas	Juniperus Pfitzeri	Mountain Laurel	
Boxwood	Pachysandra	Rhododendron	
Shrubs —Aronia	Fringe White	Menziesia	Spirea Opulifolia
Aralia	Hydrangea A. G.	Philadelphus	Snowberries, White
Calycanthus	Hydrangea Quercifolia	Potentilla	or Red
Cercis Canadensis	Honeysuckle Bush	Rhodotypos Kerrioides	Viburnum Opulus
			Viburnum Lentago
Vines —Eyonymous	Hall's Honeysuckle	English Ivy	Vinca Minor

Your inspection invited. Visitors welcome.



Suggestions for Your Entrance



A few beautiful evergreens at the entrance to your house will not only beautify but add much to the value of your home.

Beautiful surroundings make life more beautiful.

Let these three plans help you.

PLAN No. 1

Key No.

1	2 Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.....	3-4'
2	2 Mugho Pine.....	15-18"
3	2 Pfitzer's Juniper.....	18-24"
4	2 Retinospora Plumosa Aurea.....	2-2½'
5	2 Compacta Arbor Vitae.....	15-18"
	10 Evergreens—Total Cost.....	\$13.50

PLAN No. 2—Using Deciduous Shrubs

Key No.

1	2 Weigelia Variegata Nana.....	2-3'
2	2 Jap. Red Barberry.....	18-24"
3	2 Kerria Japonica.....	18-24"
4	2 Spirea Thunbergi.....	2-3'
5	2 Azalea Mollis.....	18-24"
	10 Plants—Total Cost.....	\$6.50

PLAN No. 3—Use this planting if your entrance is Shaded

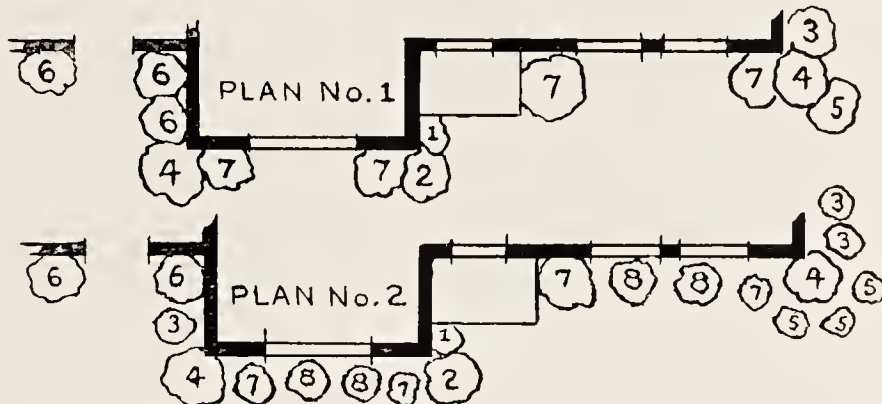
Key No.

1	2 Taxus Cuspidata (Jap. Yew.).....	2-2½'
2	2 Boxwood sempervirens.....	12-15"
3	2 Mahonia	15-18"
4	2 Mountain Laurel.....	2-2½'
5	2 Leucothoe Cataesbaei.....	18-24"
	10 Evergreens—Total Cost	\$17.25

Beautiful Surroundings—Cheerful People.



The Spanish House



Plan No. 1—Using Evergreens

Key No.

1	1 Mahonia.....	18-24''
2	1 Virginiana Juniper.....	4-5'
3	1 Siberian Arbor Vitae	2½-3'
4	2 Juniper Virginiana Glauca.....	3-4'
5	1 Juniper Communis Depressa.....	18-24''
6	3 Arbor Vitae, American.....	3-4'
7	4 Pfitzer's Juniper.....	2-2½'
Above 13 Evergreens—Total Cost.....		\$24.00

Plan No. 2—Using Deciduous Shrubs

Key No.

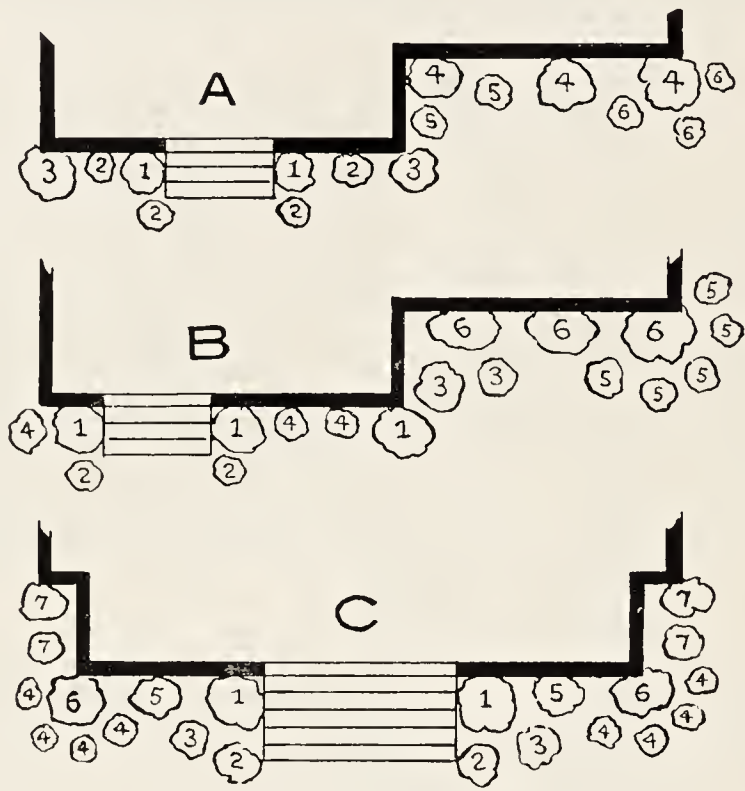
1	1 Clematis Jackmanni (for Trellis).....	2 yr.
2	1 Lilac Pres. Grevy.....	3-4'
3	3 Spirea Van Houttii.....	3-4'
4	2 Weigelia Rosea	3-4'
5	3 Jap. Red Barberry.....	18-24''
6	2 Philadelphus Virginalis.....	3-4'
7	4 Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia).....	2-3'
8	4 Azalea Mollis.....	18-24''
Above 20 Shrubs—Total Cost.....		\$14.00

In this plan are some of the newest plant introductions. You will find this a beautiful planting.

Red Barberry are especially beautiful among Evergreens



Foundation Plantings for Various Outlines



A—With the porch on one side. Doorway in center of the porch.

Key No.		
1	2 Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.....	3-4'
2	4 Pfitzer's Juniper.....	18-24''
3	2 Retinospora Plumosa Aurea.....	2-2½'
4	3 Arbor Vitae Oriental.....	3-4'
5	2 Mahonia.....	18-24''
6	3 Jap. Red Barberry.....	18-24''
Above 16 Plants—Total Cost.....		\$20.00

B—With the entrance on one side of the porch.

Key No.		
1	3 Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.....	3-4'
2	2 Juniper Spring Creek.....	12-15''
3	2 Mahonia.....	18-24''
4	3 Pfitzer's Juniper.....	18-24''
5	5 Jap. Red Barberry.....	18-24''
6	3 Retinospora Plumosa.....	3-4'
Above 18 Plants—Total Cost.....		\$21.00

C—A house with a wide entrance in center.

Key No.		
1	2 Juniper Chinese.....	3-4'
2	2 Pfitzer's Juniper.....	18-24''
3	2 Ellwangers Arbor Vitae (Tom Thumb).....	18-24''
4	8 Mugho Pine.....	12-15''
5	2 Douglas Golden Arbor Vitae.....	2-3'
6	2 Juniper Virginiana Glauca.....	3-4'
7	4 Japanese Barberry.....	18-24''
Above 22 Plants—Total Cost.....		\$24.50

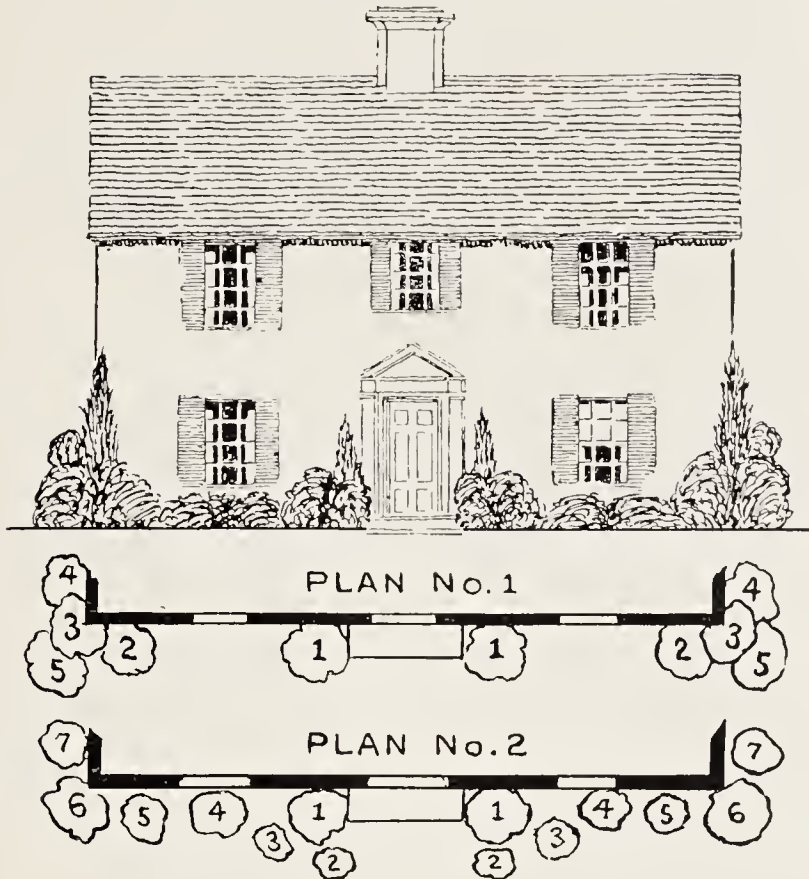
Shrubs make the porch restful.

Prices: F. O. B. Fairview on orders amounting to \$10.00 or more. On orders under \$10.00 add 10% for packing charges. Discounts: 5 or more of one variety and size—15% except where noted.



Suggested Plantings for Your Home

New England Colonial Type House



Plan No. 1—This plan adds to the architectural beauty of the house and can be added to according to the owner's taste.

Key No.

1	2 Mugho Pine.....	2-2½'
2	2 Pfitzer's Juniper.....	18-24''
3	2 American Arbor Vitae.....	3-4'
4	2 Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchi.....	18-24''
5	2 Juniper Sabina.....	18-24''
Above 10 Evergreens—Total Cost.....		\$15.50

Plan No. 2—Using low growing plants under the windows. This planting is sure to please you.

Key No.

1	2 Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.....	3-4'
2	2 Berckmans Biota.....	18-24''
3	2 Jun. Spiny Greek.....	15-18''
4 & 5	4 Pfitzer's Juniper (Spreading Type).....	18-24''
6	2 Douglas Golden Arbor Vitae.....	3-4'
7	2 Retinospora Plumosa.....	3-4'
Above 14 Evergreens—Total Cost.....		\$23.00

Use Box Barberry to protect your planting.

Nearly every variety of tree and shrub can be planted to best advantage during the fall.

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193..

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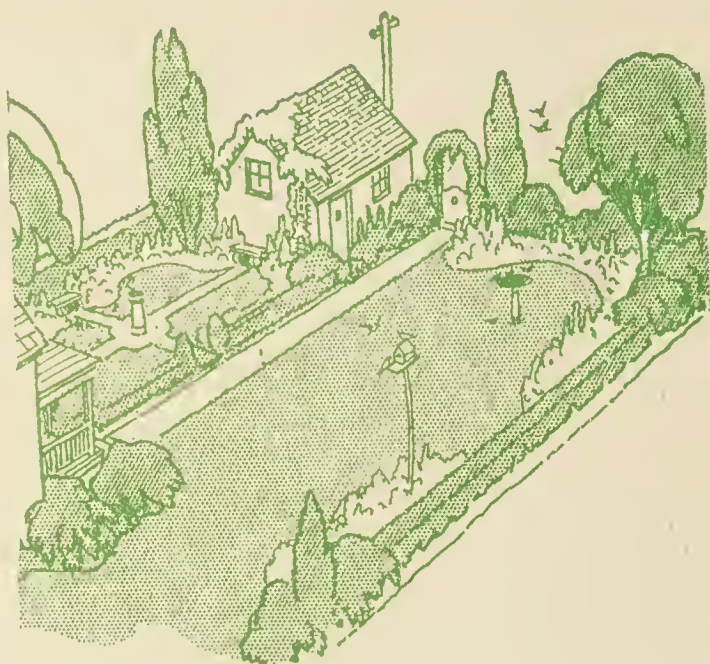
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Which Would You Choose?

